

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV.—NUMBER 25.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1748.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1897.

(SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.)



MAGNOLIA METAL

IN USE BY  
TEN LEADING GOVERNMENTS.

BEST ANTI-FRICTION METAL FOR  
Steamship, Railroad, Dynamo, Rolling-Mill, High-Speed En-  
gine, Saw-Mill, Cotton-Mill, Paper-Mill  
and all Machinery Bearings.

MAGNOLIA METAL CO.,

—OWNERS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS.—

74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.  
London Office, 49 Queen Victoria Street. Chicago Office, Trader's Building.

TOBIN BRONZE.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER.  
Can be Forged at Cherry Red Heat.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Centre Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and  
Launches, Powder Press Plates.  
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,  
Sole Manufacturers, 19-21 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.

THE  
WM. CRAMP & SONS  
SHIP & ENGINE BUILDING  
COMPANY  
PHILADELPHIA

REMINGTON SPORTING AND MILITARY ARMS.



REMINGTON  
SMALL-BORE MILITARY RIFLE  
FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.

REMINGTON  
HAMMERLESS DOUBLE BARREL  
SHOT GUNS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FAMOUS REMINGTON BICYCLES.

Remington-Lee Military Magazine Rifle.

Manufactured by

REMINGTON ARMS CO.

FACTORY: ILION, N. Y.

818-815 Broadway, New York.

—THE—  
BETHLEHEM IRON COMPANY

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

HOLLOW STEEL SHAFTHING,

Gun and other Forgings, Armor Plate.

Chicago Office: Marquette Building.

SPECIALTY OF EXTRA QUALITY BESSEMER AND OPEN HEARTH FLUID  
COMPRESSED, HYDRAULIC FORGED STEEL, STEEL RAILS,  
BILLETS, BLOOMS, SLABS, AND MUCK BAR.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 100 BROADWAY.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 431 CHESTNUT STREET.

Ready THE NEW  
U. S. ARMY CAP

BENT & BUSH, 387 WASHINGTON ST.  
BOSTON, MASS.

and Collar  
Insignia.

ARMOR PIERCING AND PROJECTILES  
SEMI-ARMOR PIERCING

HYDRAULIC FORGING—SEAMLESS STEEL TUBING.

THE UNITED STATES PROJECTILE CO., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Submarine Boats.

THE JOHN P. HOLLAND  
TORPEDO BOAT CO.

25 PINE STREET,  
NEW YORK.

.303



SAVAGE RIFLE,

Write for Catalogue. Smokeless Powder. Six-Shooter.

SAVAGE REPEATING ARMS CO., Utica, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE FAMILIAR TRADE MARK



stands for the Highest Excellence of Ammunition for Rifle,  
Shotgun and Revolver.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,

NEW YORK OFFICE:  
919-916 Broadway.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:  
617-619 Market Street.

American Ordnance Company,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

RAPID-FIRING GUNS

HOTCHKISS,  
DRIGGS-SCHROEDER,  
FLETCHER, DASHIELL

FOR NAVAL,  
COAST, FIELD and  
MOUNTAIN SERVICE.

Also of Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon,

Accles Machine Guns,

Howell Automobile Torpedoes.

ADVICE AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR EQUIPMENT OF  
NAVAL VESSELS, LAND FORCES AND FORTIFICATIONS.

Gun Factory, Bridgeport, Conn.

Projectile Factory, Lynn, Mass.

Office, 702 17th Street, Washington, D. C.



## THE ARMY IN 1897.

The table below is compiled from the Army Register for 1897, and contains some very interesting information. The lowest line shows the conditions existing on the active list in 1895. By comparison we see that the number from the Military Academy is rapidly increasing; those from civil life are decreasing in the same ratio, while those from the Army about hold their own.

Michael Moore, 2d Lieut., retired, remains the last veteran of the War of 1812. There are still sixty-one Mexican veterans, and nine Lieutenants, with service during the late war. The active list contains the names of sixty-nine who were there prior to 1861, and there are 197 such names on the retired list. There are still 155 who have the right to be called "General," either from actual or brevet titles. There are forty-six officers with more than twenty years' service in one grade, fourteen of whom are 1st Lieutenants of Artillery. During the war 128 Major Generals of Volunteers were commissioned, only forty of whom survive; less than 170 of the 550 Brigadier Generals of Volunteers are now living. The veterans of the war are very rapidly dropping off, and soon very few will remain. The 1st Cav. and the 20th Inf. appear without a war veteran in their list of Captains.

Jan. 1, 1897.

	Military Academy....	Civil Life.....	Army.....	Were in Volunteers....	Had War Service.....	Without War Service, Captains with War Service.....
General Officers.....	4	5	9	9		
Adj. Gen. Dept.....	4	7	1	11	13	
Insp. Gen. Dept.....	4	4	1	5	5	
Judge Adv. Dept.....	4	4	1	5	5	
Q. M. Dept.....	12	20	1	26	30	27
Sub. Dept.....	14	8	1	12	15	7
Medical Dept.....	1	176	19	35	142	
Pay Dept.....	4	22	14	16	10	
Corps of Engineers.....	112		6	24	88	
Ordnance Dept.....	51	6	6	19	38	
Signal Corps.....	6	1	3	1	9	
Record and Pension.....		1				
Chaplains.....	38	33	12	12	21	12
1st Cavalry.....	35	6	3	6	39	
2d Cavalry.....	38	5	2	6	39	1
3d Cavalry.....	34	9	6	6	37	1
4th Cavalry.....	33	6	5	6	38	1
5th Cavalry.....	33	10	2	6	38	1
6th Cavalry.....	31	12	4	7	39	3
7th Cavalry.....	37	4	3	6	36	3
8th Cavalry.....	29	9	7	8	37	3
9th Cavalry.....	50	11	9	11	47	6
10th Cavalry.....	47	10	1	13	41	10
1st Artillery.....	46	10	3	13	42	9
2d Artillery.....	48	7	1	6	44	6
3d Artillery.....	46	9	2	10	45	6
4th Artillery.....	22	6	7	2	29	6
5th Artillery.....	19	11	5	4	30	6
1st Infantry.....	21	10	4	6	26	6
2d Infantry.....	23	6	6	4	29	6
3d Infantry.....	13	12	9	7	23	4
4th Infantry.....	21	12	3	4	29	4
5th Infantry.....	23	9	3	7	27	6
6th Infantry.....	16	11	8	7	26	6
7th Infantry.....	18	11	7	6	26	6
8th Infantry.....	15	11	9	8	26	6
9th Infantry.....	18	12	5	5	29	6
10th Infantry.....	22	8	5	6	27	5
11th Infantry.....	23	12	9	9	25	7
12th Infantry.....	22	13	6	5	28	5
13th Infantry.....	17	13	5	8	28	5
14th Infantry.....	20	14	1	8	26	9
15th Infantry.....	19	9	7	10	23	8
16th Infantry.....	19	9	7	5	28	4
17th Infantry.....	24	7	4	6	27	4
18th Infantry.....	22	9	4	2	32	4
19th Infantry.....	19	9	7	4	27	4
20th Infantry.....	18	10	7	6	27	4
21st Infantry.....	20	13	3	4	29	3
22d Infantry.....	20	13	3	4	29	3
23d Infantry.....	19	9	7	7	28	4
24th Infantry.....	14	15	7	9	27	5
25th Infantry.....						
Total active list.....	1,292	677	179	371	1,629	201
Retired list.....	167	410	76	391	543	110
Professors, Mil. Acad.....	8	1	1	4	5	231
Grand total.....	1,467	1,088	255	766	1,066	1,744
Active list, 1895.....	1,223	728	182	429	603	1,530

## A NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE.

The military defense act which the United States doubtless stands most in need of at the present moment is one whereby the militia bodies of the whole country will become a compact and comprehensively organized national force, with their position, discipline and movement accurately determined for readiness in time of foreign war.

If the United States should be involved now with Spain or any other power of consequence, the first move would be to place the regular Army into the field, and immediately afterward the National Guard would be mobilized for active service. Right here would ensue, as matters are now, a confused tangle, made all the more desperate by the patriotic enthusiasms of the various State bodies and a series of delays, bickerings, rivalries and dangerous disputes, all permitted to thrive because a general war organization was not previously laid down, with settled authority for governing the assignment of troops.

Wars come suddenly these days, and delays of hours mean millions. This is not the proper end of the century for a great nation to be careless of its defenses, neither is the United States so rich that it can fool away thousands of dollars when ten rightly applied would suffice. Transportation and sustenance for an army soon runs into millions, to say nothing of the dangers of miscalculation.

We have a National Guard composed of enthusiastic volunteers maintained in many States more by their sacrifices than by the just treatment of their State governments. The efficiency of the guard varies from high in several States to below zero in others. The regimental and company strength is widely different, the equipment

and clothing extremely variant, the arms likewise differ, and some have magnificent armories, while others drill in sheds. To bring order out of 100,000 such soldiers, irregularly comprised in detail, will take enormous labor and time, as well as a waste of money, which would have been obviated by previous organization into a modern national military machine.

Nearly every high Army officer and many National Guard officers have, at one time or another, pointed out these dangers and urged some scheme for Congressional action. Several of these plans have received careful attention, while others have been dismissed as impractical because of their too European heaviness or expense. The majority of them, however, have failed to win approval because they did not properly recognize the civilian side of the service or the sensibilities of the States and difference in State laws. Some have not remembered that the amount of training a militiaman can possibly receive is limited; that he is a working citizen first, and a soldier afterward, and the amount of time sacrificed cannot be much larger. If a powerful national force is to be organized out of the militia, it must be carefully adapted to meet the variety of State conditions, and if effected quickly must disturb as little as possible the existing military laws of different commonwealths.

The proper plan to follow in the case is to perfect an organization of the forces for the purpose of foreign war only, leaving for every other duty the military under the same authority as if no national reserve existed. Belonging to the larger body would affect each command only in the matter of their improved efficiency and equipment, as well as uniformity in size of regiments. Whatever service the troops perform as members of the national force must be considered as additional to all State duty, and complete regiments only, which, under their own State laws are required to do a certain amount of drill and field duty every year for the State, must be eligible to the reserve.

It has been proposed by two different military writers (officers) that the war establishment of the United States should be completed as far as troops organized will permit, the regular Army becoming in time of foreign war only, a First Corps and the militia be enrolled into a Second, Third and Fourth Corps. Having this excellent plan in view, we must choose a uniform size of regiment for the reserve standard. Although there are vastly more small regiments than large ones the country over, it cannot be expected that the latter will divide themselves to fit a national force having equal bodies alone in its composition, and, moreover, the larger regiments are about the finest in the country. By setting the regimental size at three battalions of four companies each, all difficulty is obviated, since the eight-company regiments would be completed by an additional battalion not necessarily from the immediate locality. That the number enrolled in some regiments exceed others is not disadvantageous. What is wanted is equality of units, uniformity in officers; equipped, clothed, and having every feature of their work, movement and discipline set down with absolute precision and similarity. To begin with, it is here proposed that the regiment of infantry consist of 700 officers and men, which number comes from considering that something like 55 men usually form military companies and round numbers are sufficient for these purposes. For simplicity, the cavalry and artillery regiments will be set at the same figure, and no enumeration of medical, engineer and train kept in the calculation.

The militia of the United States number about 115,000. Out of this enrollment possibly 150 standard regiments might, under a good Congressional act, be secured, but it is doubtful for many reasons. It will be nearer the mark to say that 135 regiments can be drawn from the entire guard soon after the regulations are understood and the benefits made clear by the Government. This would make 94,500 men of all arms, equal to three Army Corps of slightly larger proportions than the First Corps of the war organization consisting of the 40 regiments of regular troops.

The military acts of the Government toward providing for the national defense in this manner would be to designate four Army corps as follows: First Corps, the regular Army establishment; Second Corps, 45 regiments of the organized volunteer National Guard troops; Third and Fourth Corps, 45 additional regiments. The Second, Third and Fourth Corps would consist each of four divisions, the division having three brigades, with three regiments comprising a brigade: Infantry corps, 27 regiments; division, 9 regiments; brigade, 3 regiments. Cavalry, 9 regiments; division, 3 regiments; brigade, 1 regiment. Artillery, 9 regiments; division, 3 regiments; brigade, 1 regiment; total, 45 regiments.

Whatever differences of opinion arise would doubtless be regarding the detail of the Army Corps. The proportion of the different arms, etc., as represented here has no bearing on the general plan. The work of completing every part of such an organization is not one of difficulty, nor would it require, in the hands of officers of the Army any very great length of time to carry out.

If the chief enactments outlined above were made by the Government, and the requirements which regiments of National Guard troops must come up to for enrollment in the different corps of the reserve publicly announced, there is little reason to doubt but the new force would aggregate the limit stated within a year's time.

Every regiment, to be eligible to the Reserve, should, in addition to having the three battalions stated above with requisite number of officers and men, be compelled to show: First, that they perform six days' field camp duty every year for their own State; second, that they have a suitable armory building; third, that they

are drilled regularly every week in the year; fourth, that there are no State laws governing them which conflict with their enlistment in the National Reserve.

Upon enrollment in the reserve, the United States should provide each regiment with complete equipment and with arms. They ought to have two uniforms, one for field service and one for parade, for the fact must not be lost sight of, that militia troops must always be given the opportunity to show themselves upon occasions in dress uniform, and that, however, unmilitary it may seem to some professional soldiers, this very endorsement of a handsome uniform does too much for the enthusiasm and esprit de corps to well be ignored. The performance of weekly drill (but with regular inspections by regular Army officers) may be taken as sufficient, but in addition to the six days' field duty for the State, the reserve should go into camp of instruction by brigade annually for a period of either ten or twelve days (exclusive of time occupied in transportation if ten days) and every three years the encampment should be by division, the alternating of the three divisions of the corps upon different years permitting field officers of the other divisions to attend for training as they should be required to do.

It will not be necessary here to touch upon the system by which the general officers shall be selected for division and corps command, since that is a matter of ready solution, and it is probable that the command of the brigade will be the highest given to National Guard officers.

The pay given to regiments for their duty as members of the reserve should be so much per annum for the annual work laid down, including attendance at camp, forty-five weekly drills, and all absences from drill should be deducted pro rata from the pay, while penalties should be ordered for dereliction of duty and failure to join promptly for camp of instruction.

Beyond thus giving a general sketch of a national system for bringing efficiency out of the militia forces, there is little need to go. The plan may even have in detail such features as will not do at all, but there is surely the basis here for an excellent scheme of organization which conflicts in no manner with the original State duties of National Guard troops, and permits of no miscalculation in their sudden transformation into a well-trained army of reserve for the purposes of foreign war.

H. L. BRIDWELL.

## THE STORY OF PHILO MCGIFFIN.

Philo McGiffin has closed his eventful and stormy career by his own hand. No one will condemn, no one will have anything but pity, no one, because of the method of his taking off, will begrudge to that mutilated body and shattered mind the kindly peace which has come.

He never recovered, either physically or mentally from the effects of the Yalu engagement. His wounds healed superficially in sufficient degree to enable him to essay various employments, but ultimately the nerve lesions asserted themselves, and to the keen torture of neuralgia became added the vagaries of a mind diseased. He took a room in a New York lodging house, where in idleness he led a hermit's life, until the loneliness of it grew too much for him; and then he wrote—very pathetically—to some of the ex-naval officers in the city begging them to visit him, which they did. He did not seem in pecuniary need, nor did he ask anything, except to hope for employment in the milder South, when his health should have improved.

What he wanted most was to talk about the Yalu fight, and to rehearse minutely again and again, every detail of it. Rising up from his pillows, with his eyes blazing, he told of the fearful fire on the forecabin and the smothering of it under that deadly hail which swept down all but himself; of the frightful moments when he lay disabled before the muzzle of one of his own guns, helplessly waiting to be blown into fragments; of the hypodermic syringe of morphine grimly put in his belt before the action "lest death should wait too long"; of the hideous splashing of him with the blood and mangled flesh of his men, and of his tumult of joy when his well aimed shell carried wholesale slaughter upon the deck of the Japanese flagship.

And, as if words were not realistic enough, he would show the gashes on his wrists and bare his whole left side to exhibit one great wound. And then he would bring forth his uniform, scorched and riddled and covered with old blood, and put it on and act the drama over again; until one forgot the sickening horror of it all in the recognition that this was a Berserker of the nineteenth century chanting a saga as wild and as fierce as ever the conquering Norsemen sang from the decks of the Long Serpent in the days of Eirik the Red.

It was pure battle fury. There was no patriotism behind it; no lofty motive; no desire to protect; no self-sacrifice; no flag. For China, he had only contempt. He praised her sailors for bravery and endurance, but denounced her officials, Admiral Ting always excepted, as traitors, even drawing monthly salaries from the enemy. Yet inconsistently enough, he jealously insisted upon his rank of Commander in the Chinese Navy, which, he claimed, he held by Imperial rescript, although he received no pay, and would not return to China, because, as he said, his friends there were "all dead."

He lived on in that room for weeks, like an animal, going out for food when he happened to be hungry, sleeping for brief periods as he felt like it, night or day; at all other times, until he became bedridden, pacing the floor as a tiger does its cage. The nerve troubles became worse because of this irregular existence—the hallucinations more vivid. He got his revolvers and prepared to



repel imaginary assailants. And that was his state when that generous, good and loving friend of the Navy, Robert M. Thompson, placed him in a hospital with every comfort that forethought could devise. And so he improved, and the hope came that he might get well.

But the man was an anachronism, and he knew it. Had he lived a couple of centuries ago there would have been room for his sword with many a gallant White Company; or his colors might have proudly flown over many an adventurous and blood-stained deck. When he came to realize that those days are gone, the world seemed to have no place for him; and so, being very tired and very sore both in body and mind, he touched the merciful trigger and, with a debonair apology for his unceremonious exit, finished for himself the work which the Japanese had failed to complete.

PARK BENJAMIN.

#### THE DEFENCES OF LONDON.

The appropriations that will pass the present session of Congress of some ten million dollars for the national defense gives spice of interest to a comparison with our sisters across the water, and we see in the London "Engineering" of Feb. 5 that Parliament has just appropriated £5,458,000 for military works, or over twenty-seven millions of dollars. The principles upon which they apply this money might also be worthy of consideration for us, and the "Public apathy in all that pertained to the welfare of the Army and Navy," of which they complained, might also find occasional illustration with us.

The main principles of the defense of London were decided ten years ago by the most eminent soldiers of the day, and in their scheme the points from which an invading army would be attacked were laid down. It was decided that London must be surrounded by defensive positions, strongly held and fortified with artillery as a second line of defense; for by this means alone can a field army be given absolute freedom of movement. Thirteen of these centers have been acquired, storehouses erected on them, and the work commenced. This scheme, therefore, is in full working. The Admiralty have also made demands for the fortifications of four harbors at home. The claim that Berehaven would save one hundred and eighty miles of coal distance to Her Majesty's vessels cruising in the Atlantic. Lough Swilly is a most important point, especially for the American trade, which would in case of war pass around the north of Ireland. Falmouth is required for a dispatch station. The Scilly Isles, connected as they are by telegraph with England, form a most important signal station. With a coal supply available at this spot, a fleet covering the Channel could be kept coaled up, ready at all times to chase in full strength. With the resources of these ports available, British ships would be able to chase further, and would be placed at an advantage as to coal endurance compared to ships of any nation to which England might be opposed.

Any question of defense or of combined attack which arises at the Admiralty or the War Office is referred for consideration to the Joint Naval and Military Committee on Defense, on which the senior naval lord and two other naval members represent the Admiralty, while the Army is represented by the Adjutant General, the Inspector General of Fortifications, and the Inspector General of Ordnance. Their conclusions are considered by the first Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War, who either decide the question or, if its importance warrants it, as in the present instance, bring it before the Cabinet Committee, at which the Commander-in-Chief and the senior Naval Lord are present. That, we are told, is a system which works with great harmony and smoothness; but evidently it is no more than a peace system. To government clerks, who settle these matters, war is something too indefinite and difficult to be provided against, much as the Day of Judgment was to the South Sea Islander. The largest part of the money to be provided will be devoted to the construction of barracks and the completion of large camps, upon which close on three million pounds (\$15,000,000) are to be spent.

#### GRANT'S OPINION OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

From "Around the World with General Grant."

General Grant was asked how he ranked Jackson among soldiers. "I knew Stonewall Jackson," said the General, "at West Point and in Mexico. At West Point he came into the school at an older age than the average, and began with a low grade. But he had so much courage and energy, worked so hard, and governed his life by a discipline so stern that he steadily worked his way along and rose far above others who had more advantages. Stonewall Jackson, at West Point, was in a state of constant improvement. He was a religious man then, and some of us regarded him as a fanatic. Sometimes his religion took strange forms—hypochondriacal fancies that an evil spirit had taken possession of him. But he never relaxed in his studies of his Christian duties. I knew him in Mexico. He was always a brave and trustworthy officer, none more so in the Army. I never knew him or encountered him in the Rebellion. I question whether his campaigns in Virginia justify his reputation as a great commander. He was killed too soon, and before his rank allowed him a great command. It would have been a test of generalship if Jackson had met Sheridan in the Valley, instead of some of the men he did meet.

From all I know of Jackson, and all I see of his campaigns, I have little doubt of the result. If Jackson had attempted on Sheridan the tactics he attempted so successfully upon others he would not only have been

benten but destroyed. Sudden, daring raids, under a fine general like Jackson might do against raw troops and inexperienced commanders, such as we had in the beginning of the war, but not against drilled troops and a commander like Sheridan. The tactics for which Jackson is famous, and which achieved such remarkable results, belonged entirely to the beginning of the war and to the peculiar conditions under which the earlier battles were fought. They would have insured destruction to any commander who tried them upon Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Meade, or, in fact, any of our great generals. Consequently, Jackson's fame as a general depends upon achievements gained before his generalship was tested, before he had a chance of matching himself with a really great commander. No doubt so able and patient a man as Jackson, who worked so hard at anything he attempted, would have adapted himself to new conditions and risen with them. He died before his opportunity.

"I always respected Jackson personally, and esteemed his sincere and manly character. He impressed me always as a man of the Cromwell stamp, a Puritan—much more of the New Englander than the Virginian. If any man believed in the Rebellion he did. And his nature was such that whatever he believed in became a deep religious duty, a duty he would discharge at any cost. It is a mistake to suppose that I ever had any feeling for Stonewall Jackson but respect. Personally we were always good friends; his character had rare points of merit, and although he made the mistake of fighting against his country, if ever a man did so conscientiously he was the man.

"I knew Albert Sidney Johnson before the war. When he was sent to Utah I had a high opinion of his talents. When the war broke out he was regarded as the coming man of the Confederacy. I shared that opinion, because I knew and esteemed him, and because I felt, as we all did, in the old Army, where there was a public opinion among officers as to who would come out ahead. In many cases, in most cases, our public opinion was in error. Bragg had a great reputation in the South. Bragg was the most contentious of men, and there was a story in Mexico that he put every one in arrest under him, and then put himself in arrest. Albert Sidney Johnson might have risen in fame, and we all had confidence in his doing so; but he died too soon for us to say what he would have done under the later and altered conditions of the war. The Southern Army had many good generals. Lee, of course, was a good soldier, and so was Longstreet in Mexico. He was a fine fellow, and one of the best of the young officers. I do not know that there was any better than Joe Johnston. I have had nearly all the Southern generals in high command in front of me, and Joe Johnston gave me more anxiety than any of the others. I was never half so anxious about Lee.

#### THE NAVY BILL.

The Naval Bill is completed. It authorizes the construction of one additional battleship and of one composite sailing vessel of 1,100 tons displacement, to cost \$250,000, the latter to be used for the instruction of cadets at the Naval Academy. The bill fails to fix a price per ton to be paid by the Navy Department for armor plate. Instead it makes a lump appropriation of \$3,210,000 for the purchase of 8,025 tons of armor for the battleships Illinois, Wisconsin and Alabama, which fixes the maximum price at \$400 per ton. This is the rate recommended to be adopted by Secretary Herbert and the maximum rate fixed by the Senate Naval Committee in its report to the Senate.

While the appropriation made by the bill is much greater than that made during the last session, there are few items of new legislation in the measure. One of importance, growing out of the recent steel trouble, is that amending the Revised Statutes so that in the construction of all future naval vessels, the steel material used shall be of domestic manufacture and of the quality and characteristics best adapted for the service and shall be furnished in accordance with specifications approved by the Secretary of the Navy. Under the present law, the tensile strength of all steel used in the service is fixed at 60,000 pounds, and no variance from this figure is permitted. Another item of importance is that placing \$1,500,000 at the disposal of the Navy Department to be used as a fund to secure supplies for the Navy. At the present time, no such provision is made and its necessity has been frequently demonstrated.

No increase of the personnel of the Navy is made, the enlisted force being placed at the number allowed by law passed during the last session, 11,000 men and 1,500 apprentices. For the pay of officers and men \$8,235,385 are appropriated and for the pay of civilian employees, an appropriation of \$307,000 is made, a total of \$8,542,385 for pay of the Navy.

An appropriation of \$140,950 is made for the several objects coming under the Bureau of Navigation. Of this amount \$30,000 is for the Naval Training Station at Newport, \$1,000 for the Naval Station, and \$9,200 for the Naval War College. The Bureau of Ordnance obtains an appropriation practically as large as it requested. An appropriation of \$200,000 is made for armament of ships; \$150,000 for a modern battery of the Hartford; \$500,000 for a reserve supply of ammunition; \$71,500, for the torpedo station; \$50,000 for the Naval Militia and \$30,000 repairs ordnance material. In addition an appropriation for the civil establishment under the Bureau of Ordnance is made, which brings the total appropriation for this Bureau up to \$1,288,824.

An appropriation of \$1,485,642 is made for the customary expenses of the Bureau of Equipment. For the improvement of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, \$16,541 is ap-

propriated, and the total amount appropriated for the several navy yards is \$435,835.44. A number of public works in connection with the navy yards are provided for by an appropriation of \$1,302,120.57. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery is allowed \$137,200. In addition to the amount set aside for the naval supply fund, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts is given an appropriation of \$1,525,432. An appropriation of \$1,852,472 is allowed the Bureau of Construction and Repair, of which \$70,000 is for the completion of the hull of the Hartford; \$8,000 for the care and preservation of the Constitution; \$50,000 for the completion of repairs to the hull of the Chicago, and \$92,500 for the completion of a model tank under construction at the Washington Navy Yard. The Bureau of Steam Engineering is given an appropriation of \$1,122,900. New machinery is provided for both the Chicago and the Hartford, \$175,000 being appropriated for the former vessel and \$100,000 for the latter. The total amount appropriated for the support of the Navy, including public works, foots up \$17,833,761, an increase over the sum appropriated during the last session of \$77,772. For the support of the Naval Academy \$190,201 is appropriated, and for the support of the Marine Corps, \$1,098,488. An item is included appropriating \$5,925,539 on account of construction and machinery of vessels already authorized and \$162,638 to purchase equipment outfits for new vessels. The Navy Department is considering the advisability of installing electric plants in four of the new gunboats recently authorized, and in order that the Department may carry out this plan if it should so decide \$10,112 is placed at its disposal.

#### TO INCREASE THE ARTILLERY.

As was indicated in the "Army and Navy Journal" last week, the Senate Naval Committee took a new tack in order to secure an adequate increase of the artillery force. Senator Hawley, in accordance with the instruction of the committee, reported these amendments which, he said, were intended to be proposed to the bill entitled "A bill to reorganize the Line of the Army."

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following: "That the artillery of the Army shall consist of seven regiments, and that the total number of enlisted men in the Army of the United States, including Indian scouts and the hospital corps, shall be increased 1,610.

"Sec. 2. That each regiment of artillery shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen 1st lieutenants, twelve 2d lieutenants, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians and twelve batteries: Provided, That two batteries of each regiment may, in the discretion of the President, be organized as field artillery, and each battery that may be so organized shall have, in addition to the battery organization now authorized by law, four corporals, two farriers and one saddler: And provided further, That each of the remaining batteries that are not organized as field artillery may, in the discretion of the President, have two additional sergeants. Sec. 3. That all vacancies created or caused by this act shall be filled by promotion, according to seniority, from the next lower grade in the Army, and the existing provisions of law governing examinations for promotion shall apply to appointments made under this act. Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect July 1, 1897, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to authorize two additional regiments of artillery."

The following is the complete report made by Senator Hawley on the bill:

The Committee on Military Affairs, after deliberate and thorough consideration, reported the bill providing for a reorganization of the artillery, as provided in this amendment, increasing the number of artillery regiments from five to seven of twelve batteries each, and giving each regiment of infantry twelve companies, divided into three battalions. The bill also provides for raising the number of enlisted men from 25,000 to 30,000.

The committee, at this stage of the session, doubting the possibility of passing said original bill, reports an amendment thereto in the nature of a substitute, which provides only for increasing the number of artillery regiments from five to seven, and increasing the total of enlisted men by 1,610, that being the number required for the two additional artillery regiments.

The adoption of this substitute the committee most earnestly recommend.

The increase of enlisted men in the infantry and cavalry and the change to the three-battalion regiment, though much to be desired, can wait, but the increase of the artillery is absolutely essential to the care and preservation of the costly works and new guns already completed. Splendid high-power guns and expensive lifting devices are absolutely without a guard, while there ought to be a carefully enlisted body of men being taught to understand and work and preserve the guns and machinery. An artillery force can not be improvised. A prolonged education is indispensable.

Appendix A shows that since 1887 Congress has appropriated for the purchase of sites and construction of fortifications, for the construction of the gun factory at Watervliet, the carriage factory at the Watertown Arsenal, and for experimental purposes under the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, \$14,411,979.

Since Sept. 22, 1888, Congress has appropriated \$12,153,297 for armament—a total for fortifications and guns of \$26,565,297 (see Appendix A for details), and the pending fortifications bill grants \$9,000,000 more, a total of \$35,565,297.

In the meantime not one soldier has been recruited to care for and handle forts and guns. And before that pe-



ried there were many old forts, guns and batteries for which not even a corporal's guard could be detailed.

The present condition of affairs is wasteful in the extreme. The appropriations have been just and liberal. But guns and forts without trained men are useless.

While two additional regiments are authorized by the amendment proposed, requiring 805 men each, the Appropriations Committee, under the stress of economy, might appropriate for one only to be raised during the ensuing fiscal year. The annual pay of an artillery regiment of 805 enlisted men would be \$248,412. Most of the officers needed are already in the service.

A memorandum accompanies the report showing that the appropriations for coast defense since 1887 amount to \$26,565,276, and for armament of fortifications since the act of Sept. 22, 1888, to \$12,153,297, exclusive of the cost of the gun factory at Watervliet and the carriage factory at Watertown. The following remarks by Maj. Gen. Miles are appended to the report:

The principal feature of these bills—they are, as I say, practically the same—is that which changes the organization of the artillery, which is defective, and has been. Under the present system promotions have been blocked for thirty years, and a fair illustration of that is my aide-camp here who has served nearly thirty years as a lieutenant. This bill gives us more men and changes the system. It gives us more regiments, but only adds twenty-one officers to the artillery branch of the service.

Senator Cockrell—How many men will be added to the Army under this bill?

Gen. Miles—About 1,600. But it makes a better system of promotion, a more healthy system of promotion, than the old organization. \* \* \* The increase in the artillery was recommended by the President in his last annual message.

The necessity for having more men in the artillery is this: We have spent \$10,000,000 in building and putting up high-power guns, guns of enormous weight and expensive machinery, which it requires skilled men to handle. They are capable of throwing projectiles of steel weighing 800, 1,000 and 1,500 pounds ten or twelve miles.

Mr. Cockrell—At what angle must a gun be to throw a shot ten or twelve miles?

Gen. Miles—About 30 degrees. The mortars are entirely different. They are ranged for about six miles and have what is called curved fire. These batteries are being located at new positions which have never been occupied before; for instance, along the Atlantic coast from ten to twenty and in some places forty miles out from the city nearer the ocean.

Mr. Cockrell—Do the men that handle the artillery and mortars require a different drill from that of the ordinary soldiers?

Gen. Miles—Quite different. The men in the artillery are supposed to be specially trained for handling field guns, mortars, and for high-power guns. For instance, take the Atlantic coast. There has not been a soldier in any position guarding the entrance to Philadelphia for twenty-five years; nor in Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, or Galveston, Tex. At a recent meeting called by the Governor of Florida, an appeal was made to the respective States, and some twenty States were represented and a call was made upon Congress to not only give them coast defenses, but to give them sufficient men to take care of them and man them if needed. On the Pacific coast there has never been a soldier guarding the entrance to the important port of San Diego, nor to the great inland sea known as Puget Sound. There will be, however, three batteries planted there to protect the entrance to Puget Sound. At present the interests of Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia are entirely at the mercy of any people that might want to enter.

Mr. Cockrell—Is the increase you require necessary to guard fortifications already existing?

Gen. Miles—Yes; and those that are being constructed now. For instance, Sandy Hook, the name of which has recently been changed to Fort Hancock, is the first line of defense to New York City. There never has been an artillery soldier stationed there. The Government has spent on one gun-lift there \$500,000 and on the mortars \$250,000. At least \$750,000 has been spent in putting guns there, and the report is that the sand drifting in and out is destroying the efficiency of the batteries. That is the proving ground for the ordnance, and there were a little while ago eighty high-power guns on the skids waiting to be tested. In other words, the bulk of all the high-power guns in the United States, for which you paid millions of dollars, are now on the skids and not a single officer or soldier to protect them.

Mr. Sewell—Do not these guns absolutely require attendance to save them from destruction?

Gen. Miles—The guns at Fort Hancock now, formerly Sandy Hook, are raised and lowered by hydraulic power, making it necessary to have steam engines there, an electric plant, and the most complicated machinery.

The Chairman—Let me remind the General of what he knows all about—that they are working day and night at Mobile on the fortification.

General Miles—Yes; and at Charleston, S. C., there is a battery of mortars in position now to protect the entrance to Charleston, but there are no artillerymen stationed there.

The Chairman—That is a 16-gun battery?

Gen. Miles—Yes, sir. Speaking of Charleston, the power of land batteries was well illustrated there during the war. For nearly four years we tried to force our way into Charleston Harbor and were unable to do it. The reasonable protection of these great ports seems to me like a man putting a lock on his door or putting his funds in a safe.

Mr. Cockrell—Of what material are you constructing Fort Hancock at New York?

Gen. Miles—It is a square fort, of walls 40 feet thick, all concrete, and the two guns are on what are known as gun-lifts, which can be lowered or raised by hydraulic power.

The Chairman—You have a support of earth before the concrete?

Gen. Miles—It is the aim to bank up in front of this concrete with sand 40 feet thick; but that has not been done at Sandy Hook yet.

The Chairman—Has that ever been tested to show the effect of artillery against it?

Gen. Miles—Yes; but not so thoroughly as we could wish. We are now building a concrete parapet at Sandy Hook for that very purpose. The Board of Ordnance and Fortification is building one to test the effect of artillery on a concrete wall.

Mr. Cockrell—It is certainly better than stone.

Mr. Sewell—There is no question but that it is the best material.

Gen. Miles—It is supposed to be, but what we want to know is the effect of the shot when it penetrates. For instance, a shot striking naturally follows the lines of least resistance. It would be more likely to go through the top of the parapet than below, the reason being that the earth below is so much more solid. But that is a matter to be determined.

You will notice in these bills that the purpose is to have a more perfect organization. The increase in the number of men is very little, and, as I told Mr. Reed yesterday, speaking of this subject, if you do not appro-

priate money enough to pay this number of men we cannot recruit these regiments to their full strength. What I desire is the organization, so that when you appropriate money to pay them, perhaps in more prosperous times, we could recruit them up to the full strength.

Mr. Sewell—But you consider the artillery a necessity. You could get along without the increase in the infantry.

Mr. Walthall—Have we any artillery troops now performing infantry service?

Gen. Miles—This battalion here in Washington might be considered as performing infantry service. They are at Fort Washington, mounting guns, and as soon as their work is completed this station will probably be broken up as an artillery station and infantry stationed there.

Mr. Walthall—You want this bill passed, even if the Army is not increased?

Mr. Sewell—He wants the artillery increased.

The Chairman—To what number?

Gen. Miles—We need 1,610 men and 21 officers additional. This number is absolutely required, and in addition it provides a more healthy condition for promotion. You cannot have a perfect army organization where promotion is so very slow and a man has to go thirty years without any chance of promotion above the grade of lieutenant.

The action of the committee was based upon information received from Speaker Reed of the House, indicating that he would put no obstacle in the way of the passage of a measure of this character. But, although Mr. Reed may be favorable, the Military Committee is not. It is the intention of Senator Hawley to bring the bill up for passage just as soon as a favorable opportunity presents itself. Such action will do no good. Chairman Hull and members of his committee object to taking away the feature of the Army Reorganization bill, the increase feature, which will aid materially in securing the passage of the measure. These gentlemen say that if the two regiments of artillery are authorized during this session, Congress will not consider the reorganization of the Army sufficiently pressing to be considered during the next session of the succeeding one. Speaker Reed has promised that he will not object to the consideration of the Army Reorganization bill during the next regular session, and this promise makes the members of the committee sanguine of action during that period. It can, therefore, safely be said that even if the increase of the artillery force secures passage by the Senate, it will not get through the House before the expiration of this Congress.

#### FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The Senate on Monday passed a bill to relieve Capt. W. J. Kountz from charges aggregating \$22,845.51, resulting from a contract of March 12, 1878, between him and the Quartermaster's Department of the U. S. A., at St. Paul, Minn., for transportation of troops and supplies on the Yellowstone River.

The Senate has passed an important bill affecting the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and the measure has been introduced in the House for the action of that body. Here is the act: "Be it enacted, etc., That an act approved Sept. 31, 1890, be amended so as to read as follows: 'That when an enlisted man has served thirty years in the United States Army or Marine Corps, or as an enlisted man or appointed petty officer in the United States Navy, he shall, by making application to the President, be placed on the retired list with seventy-five per centum of his pay, and allowances of the rank or rate upon which he was retired: Provided, That all active service in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during time of war, insurrection, or rebellion shall be computed as double time in computing the thirty years necessary to entitle the applicant to be retired: Provided further, That all honorable service in the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps shall be computed as within the period necessary to entitle the applicant to retire under the provisions of this act.'

The Senate on Monday passed the bill to increase to \$35 a month the pension of the widow of the late Lieut. Freeman H. Crosby, U. S. N., who was drowned in 1894, and the bill granting a pension of \$40 a month to Elizabeth D. Marthon, widow of the late Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marthon, U. S. N., in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

The Senate Military Committee favorably reported, and the Senate has passed the bill permitting the burial of Army nurses of the late war in Arlington Cemetery.

The Senate Military Committee has favorably reported the House bill to prevent trespassing upon and providing for the protection of national parks, and the House bill for the relief of William H. Hugo, who was dismissed from the Army in 1881 while a Lieutenant of the service.

The bill which passed the House providing for the use by the United States of devices covered by letters patent, has been materially amended by the Senate Naval Committee. That body in lieu thereof has reported this measure and has asked its enactment by the Senate: "That whenever in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy the public interests require the use in the naval service of any invention or discovery covered by letters patent hereafter issued to any officer of the Navy, whether retained in his ownership or assigned to others, said Secretary shall proceed to use said invention or discovery in the manner and to the extent required by such naval service; and such royalties and compensation as may be equitably due such officer, considering all the circumstances connected with the making of the invention or discovery, and especially all facilities in originating, working out, or perfecting the invention which the officer may have enjoyed by reason of his official position, may be recovered by suit brought by said officer in the Court of Claims. Said court shall make rules for the trial of such cases, conforming as far as may be with the rules established by the Supreme Court for the practice in courts of equity; and all cases shall be determined within one year from the filing of the petition therein unless in the discretion of the court, upon sufficient cause shown, the time is extended. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby prohibited from making any contract or payment for the use of any patent hereafter taken out by any naval officer; and hereafter no patent shall be issued to any naval officer without the written approval of the Secretary of the Navy."

A bill was introduced in the House on Saturday to establish a military post at or near the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has made a favorable report on the bill granting an increase of pension to the widow of Col. Frederick T. Dent, U. S. A., retired, and to the widow of Brig Gen. Samuel A. Rice.

The House Library Committee has made a favorable report on the bill to erect a monument to prison-ship martyrs at Fort Greene, N. Y.

The House Committee on Claims has made an adverse report on the bill for the relief of officers and crews of the U. S. gunboats Kinco and Chocura. The of-

ficers and crews made a claim for cotton, which they picked up, and which was thrown overboard by a blockade runner.

Notice has been given of an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating \$5,000 for investigating high explosives for the purpose of securing greater safety in their manufacture, transportation and use, and \$200,000 for a Revenue cutter on the Atlantic coast; also an amendment, giving three-fourths pay to all officers of the Revenue Cutter Service placed upon "permanent waiting orders"; an amendment asking the Secretary of the Treasury to report all provisions of law touching the Revenue Cutter Service and Revenue Marine, with recommendations made by Secretaries from Dec. 6, 1893, until now, and asking the Secretary for a statement showing the present condition of the Revenue Cutter Service, including vessels under construction and repair, and the force, including commissioned officers and enlisted men, and for such further recommendation as he may deem proper in respect to the necessity of immediate legislation to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service. A further amendment to the act of March 2, 1895, for the retirement of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service provides for a medical board to report upon officers subject to retirement for the infirmities of age or physical or mental disability, incurred in the line of duty, with a view to their retirement and promotion of juniors, to the vacancies thus created, such promotions to be contingent upon an examination as to professional and physical qualifications. "But nothing in this act shall be construed as increasing the number of officers upon the active list now authorized by law, and no commissioned officer shall be retired from active service under the provisions of this act who shall not have served as such commissioned officer for a period of ten years, unless he shall have incurred physical disability due to exposure in the line of and incident to the duties of his profession. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Senator Stewart has introduced this amendment to the bill making appropriations for fortifications: That the Secretary of War shall cause the disappearing pneumatic gun carriage, authorized to be constructed under the act of Aug. 1, 1894, to be subjected to the same tests for rapidity of firing as the Gordon carriage was by its contract with the War Department, dated Oct. 28, 1893, and the same payments and allowances shall be made therefor as are provided in the said contract for said Gordon carriage, and a sum sufficient for such purpose is hereby appropriated.

The Senate Naval Committee has favorably reported an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, authorizing the payment of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco of \$14,742.58 for extra work and expenses on the Monterey.

The House Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday referred the bill providing for the subsistence of West Point Cadets while in Washington attending the inaugural ceremonies to the Secretary of War for his opinion. No action will be taken by the committee until his reply is received.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 8, 1897, Mr. Tate submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, requested to furnish to the House of Representatives the reasons for the adoption of small arms of different calibers by the Navy and Army of the United States.

On Friday of last week the bill to commission Passed Assistant Surgeons in the United States Navy and to provide for their examination preliminary to their promotion to the grade of Surgeon, was sent to the President.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract for the purchase of armor plate for the use of the Government for a period of twenty years at not exceeding \$240 per ton.

Be it enacted, etc.:

Section 1. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to enter into a contract with any responsible American manufacturer for the purchase of armor plate for use in the construction of such armored vessels as are now or may hereafter be authorized by Congress. Such contract shall provide for the payment by the United States for such armor plate so purchased of a price not exceeding \$240 per ton delivered at any navy yard, ship building yard, or such other place as may be designated by the Secretary of the Navy. Such contract shall also provide that no payment shall be made for said armor plate until the same has stood such tests as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy or as may be hereafter provided by law.

Section 2. Before any such contract shall be entered into by the Secretary of the Navy said Secretary shall advertise for bids or proposals for furnishing such quantities of armor plate as the United States may require from year to year from July 1, 1898, to July 1, 1918. All such bids or proposals shall be accompanied by duly certified check on some national bank of the United States for the sum of \$100,000, as security that if such bid or proposal is accepted by the Secretary of the Navy the bidder will enter into bonds to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy for the faithful performance of such contract as may be awarded to such bidder; and if the bid of any such bidder shall be accepted by the Secretary of the Navy, and such bidder shall fail for sixty days thereafter to enter into a good and sufficient bond, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the faithful performance of said contract, said certified check shall be forfeited to the Government.

Section 3. The advertisements above provided for shall be inserted in at least one daily newspaper published in not less than five nor more than fifteen of the principal cities of the United States, and shall be published daily for thirty consecutive days. All bids shall be opened by and under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and said Secretary may accept any or reject any or all bids which may be made under such advertisements, and in case he shall reject all bids under any advertisement, it shall be his duty to readvertise in the same manner as hereinabove provided.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy, in and by such contracts, to provide for such inspections of said armor plate while the same is being manufactured, or after the same is completed and ready for delivery, as in the judgment of said Secretary may be necessary or proper to protect the interests of the United States.

Section 5. All such contracts entered into by the Secretary of the Navy as hereinabove provided, shall contain a provision that should the bidder to whom such contracts shall be awarded be in default of delivery of such armor plate or any part thereof for thirty days after the time provided for delivery by the terms of such contract, that the said bidder shall pay to the United States as liquidated damages the sum of \$100 per ton upon each and every ton of armor plate not so delivered as required by the contract.

Section 6. All advertisements and contracts which may be made or entered into under the provisions of this act shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

S. R. 202. Mr. Frye.—That the President, as Commander-in-Chief, be, and hereby is, requested to direct



that commandants of the Military and Naval academies be directed to report March 4 next, with cadets and bands, to the Chief Marshal of the inaugural parade, for participation therein; and that for the purpose of transportation and subsistence such sum of money is appropriated, to be immediately available, as may be necessary, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

S. R. 204. Mr. Perkins.—That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ and place at the disposal of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco any ship or vessel belonging to the Navy of the United States best adapted for such service for the purpose of transporting to the famishing poor of India such contributions as may be made for their relief, or to charter and employ under the authority of the United States a suitable American steamship or vessel, with a cargo capacity of 1,500 to 3,000 tons, for the same purpose. Any sum of money which may be necessary to carry out the object of this resolution is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury heretofore appropriated for the support of the Navy.

S. 3,600.—Mr. McMillan (by request): That the "Star-Spangled Banner," written by Francis Scott Key, in commemoration of the "flag incident" at the battle of North Point, Sept. 12, 1814, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be the national patriotic song.

H. R. 252.—Mr. Mahany: Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the mayor of Buffalo tents, in loan, for the convenience of the Grand Army of the Republic at its annual encampment, to be held this year at that city, Aug. 23, 1897.

H. R. 254.—Mr. Baker: That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to submit estimates of the cost of removing the ledge at Pull-and-damned Point, in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., so far as the same is an obstruction to navigation.

H. R. 256. Mr. Fischer.—That the Secretary of War report to Congress for its consideration his opinion whether Romer Shoals, in the Harbor of New York, is a suitable site for the erection and construction of a fortification and seacoast defense, to consist of two or more revolving turrets, and if, in his opinion, the same is feasible; and the Secretary of War shall also report the estimated cost of cribbing and filling up so much of said shoals as shall give sufficient area for the construction of the turrets, and also the cost of the construction of the turrets, magazines, ordnance, and appurtenances therefor.

H. R. 10,204.—Mr. Atwood: That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll of the United States the names of all persons specified in the following section, upon making due proof that they performed the service specified in said section. Sec. 2. That persons entitled as beneficiaries under the preceding section are as follows: Any officer or enlisted man who shall have served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, including regulars, volunteers and militia, subsequent to March 4, 1861, and prior to July 1, 1866. Sec. 3. That the rate of pension for such service for one year, or a part thereof of not less than ninety days, shall be at the rate per month of \$12, and for any addition of such service in excess of one year shall be at the rate per month of one cent additional for each day's service rendered in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States.

H. R. 10,281.—Mr. Bingham: That Sec. 4756 and Sec. 4757, Revised Statutes of the United States, act approved March 2, 1867, be, and the same are hereby, amended to include as beneficiaries of said act clerks to pay officers of the Navy.

H. R. 10,282.—Mr. Meyer: That the President of the United States be authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint the leader of the United States Marine Band as a 1st Lieutenant of marines not in line of promotion, with rank, pay and emoluments of officers of that class.

H. R. 10,306. Mr. Meyer.—That the sum of \$100,000 be, and it is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, toward the construction and completion of a dry dock at the Government reservation at Algiers, Louisiana, of sufficient capacity to meet all present and probable future needs, both for the naval service as well as for the auxiliary or reserve ships to be used in time of war, the total cost of said dry dock not to exceed the sum of \$1,250,000. Section 2. That said dry dock shall be constructed of concrete, of not less than the following principal dimensions: Length on floor, 656 feet; length on coping to outer wall, 700 feet; depth, coping to floor, 45 feet; draft on sill at high water, 43 feet; draft on sill at low water, 25 feet; width at entrance, 100 feet. And the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to contract for the construction of said concrete dry dock according to provisions herein set forth.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Gen. Joe Shelby, widely known as "Fighting Joe," died at his home, near Adrian, Mo., on Feb. 13. When "bleeding Kansas" attracted bands of armed and desperate men to the west of the Missouri River to fight out the earliest of the battles for the freedom of the slave young Shelby raised a company of men in the Southern cause. On the fall of Fort Sumter, at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, he raised a company of guerrillas and took the field against the Federal army. He was promoted to Brigadier General. "Shelby's brigade," as it was known, saw hard service in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. At the time of Gen. Lee's surrender Gen. Shelby had some difficulty in convincing his men that the Confederacy had fallen, and he only succeeded by means of a proposition that they should all march to Mexico and join the cause of Maximilian. A thousand men joined in this adventure, and Gen. Shelby was elected commander. Three hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver was lying in the Confederate Sub-Treasury at Austin, Texas, when Gen. Shelby's command reached that town on its march to Mexico. The mayor of Austin offered the money to Gen. Shelby and his command, as the last armed representatives of the Confederacy in the field. Gen. Shelby refused to take it, replying to the mayor: "I went into the war with clean hands, and, by God's blessing, I will go out of the war with clean hands." Gen. Shelby crossed the border line at Eagle Pass, and marched to the City of Mexico, where he offered his band to Maximilian, and proposed to recruit 40,000 more ex-Confederate soldiers for the Mexican army. To his great disappointment his offers were rejected. His company was disbanded, and Gen. Shelby became a freight contractor in Mexico. His venture was not a financial success, and in 1867 he returned to Missouri, living in retirement on a farm there until President Cleveland appointed him United States Marshal.

Miss Mary F. Randol, who died suddenly at Passaic, N. J., Feb. 11, was a sister of the late Bvt. Col. Alanson M. Randol, Maj. 1st U. S. Art. She was prominent in society, and had gone with some friends to a concert. They had hardly been seated when Miss Randol complained of feeling ill, and asked to be assisted to the open air. She died just as she was being assisted to the door. She had lived for several years with Dr. R. A. Terhune, and was his sister-in-law.

The death of Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. A., at East Cambridge, Mass., on Jan. 25, to which we referred briefly last week, has caused widespread sorrow among the many friends of this distinguished officer. He was born at East Standish, Me., March 13, 1818, was graduated from West Point July 1, 1841, and was promoted to the 4th Artillery. He saw much frontier service, took part in the Mexican War, and received the brevet of Captain for his gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. In 1855 he attained the rank of Captain, took part in many notable Indian skirmishes, etc., and stamped himself as an officer of high ability. During the War of 1861-65, his services in the field were constant and responsible. In 1862 he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, and for his gallantry and services received brevets from Lieutenant Colonel to Major General. By regular promotion he attained the grade of Colonel April 19, 1882, which took him to his old regiment, the 4th Artillery, with which he had been identified for so many years since he left the Academy in 1841. He was retired for age June 30, 1882, under the law which went into effect on that date.

The death of James R. Hosmer, a prominent citizen of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, which occurred on Feb. 6, recalls a most unique occurrence. Forty years ago Mr. Hosmer was a cadet at Annapolis, being a classmate of Judge and U. S. Senator-elect Samuel Douglas McEnery, of Louisiana. Their haughty patrician spirits tired of naval discipline, and, together they committed that unpardonable offense of absenting themselves without leave, in fact, they ran away and never stopped this side of Louisiana. Judge McEnery went direct to his home, received a feeling lecture from his people and was promptly bundled back to the Academy. But young Hosmer smelt the paternal birch from afar, and not wishing to take the chance of being shipped back to Annapolis, he went on to Texas, where he sought out his maternal uncle, Hines Kirkland, and it was not long before the adventurous youngster, from theoretical training in the art of war he had been enjoying at Annapolis, was in actual warfare of the most perilous and uncertain sort. He joined Tobin's scouts, who were fighting the Indians on the frontier, and was with them when Fort Sumter was fired upon. Tobin's scouts then became merged in Forrest's Cavalry, of Mississippi, and thus the scouts and Mr. Hosmer became a portion of Chalmer's division, with which he was identified until the surrender of Gen. Lee. At the close of the war, Mr. Hosmer returned to his native parish in Louisiana, where he was notably successful in business, and, although politics became his chief delight, he always declined nomination to office, becoming endeared to a large coterie of admiring friends who regarded him as a prince of good fellows.

Gen. Darius Nash Couch, who died at Norwalk, Conn., February 12, 1897, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1846, and promoted to the 4th U. S. Artillery. He served with credit in the Mexican War, receiving the brevet of 1st Lieutenant for his gallantry at Buena Vista. He served against the Seminoles in 1853, made an exploring expedition into Mexico. He resigned April 30, 1855, going into business in New York City. On June 15, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the 7th Massachusetts Volunteers, but, in the mean time, had been appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers. In the Virginia Peninsular campaign he was in command of a division, etc., and distinguished himself at Fair Oaks, Williamsburg and Malvern Hill. He was promoted Major General July 4, 1862, and commanded a division in the retreat from Manassas to Washington. He took part in the battle of Antietam, in Franklin's Corps, and was soon afterward in command of the 2d Army Corps, and took a prominent part in Burnside's operations at Fredericksburg, and Hooker's at Chancellorsville. He resigned May 26, 1865, was Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1865, but was not elected. In 1866 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston, but was not confirmed by the Senate. He then became president of a Virginia manufacturing company, and in 1871 removed to Norwalk, Conn. From 1876 to 1878 he was Quartermaster General for the State of Connecticut, and was Adjutant General of the State in 1883. Gen. Couch had an eventful career. The funeral services took place at Norwalk, on Feb. 15, after which the body was taken to Taunton, Mass., for interment.

The death of Mrs. Mary E. Crandal, wife of Bvt. Lieut. Col. P. M. Crandal, U. S. A., which occurred at Fort Douglas, Feb. 6, 1897, was caused by pneumonia, after a short illness. She was a woman of beautiful character, and greatly beloved by every one in the 24th Inf., with which regiment she and her husband had been identified since 1867, and in her death the regiment feels that it has sustained a great loss. Since his retirement in 1895, Col. Crandal had, with his wife, made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Leitch. The funeral took place Sunday, Feb. 7, at Fort Douglas, and was attended by the officers and ladies of the post. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful. Each company in the garrison sent a handsome tribute.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, Maj. U. S. A., retired, a distinguished cavalry leader during the war, died in Washington, D. C., early on the morning of Feb. 17, after an illness of several years, during which time his death has been more than once reported. For a long time he has lived in absolute retirement, seeing none but a few intimate friends. The deceased officer was graduated from the West Point Academy in 1844; promoted to the 2d Dragoons; served through the Mexican War, and was breveted 1st Lieutenant for gallantry in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. After the Mexican War he served on the frontier, being promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1849, and Captain in 1855. He was Acting Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Harney during the Sioux expedition, and was Adjutant General (1856-60) during the Seminole war in Florida and the campaigns in Kansas, Oregon and Washington. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, he was in Utah, with his regiment, and went with it to Washington in 1861, and was promoted Major 2d Cav., Feb. 15, 1862. He served through the Peninsular campaign, and in July, 1862, was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers; commanded a cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac that followed Lee into Maryland, and was engaged at Boonesborough, South Mountain and Antietam, and in the subsequent pursuit; was engaged many times before Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville won great renown, as to him is due a great deal of the credit of having saved the Army of the Potomac from rout. His midnight charge was one of the most stirring scenes of the war, and during it Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded. He was appointed Major General of Volunteers June 22, 1863; was transferred to Missouri in 1864, and drove the Confederate General Price out of that State. He held brevets from Lieutenant Colonel to Major General in the regular Army for his gallantry and services in the field. Gen. Pleasonton resigned from the Army, Jan. 1, 1868, and for several years was Collector of Internal Revenue and subsequently was president of the Terre Haute and Cincinnati Railroad. On Oct. 19, 1888, he was placed on the retired list with the rank of Major, by special act of Congress of that date. Gen. Pleasonton in many ways was as peculiar as his brother, the late Gen. Augustus James Pleasonton, of "blue

grass" fame, who died a few years ago. For years he had been a sufferer from fistula contracted in the Army. He refused to see any physicians; lived obscurely and took all kinds of patent medicines, from which he thought he might receive some benefit. Such is the record in brief of a gallant officer, who has deserved well of his country.

#### PERSONALS.

Comdr. and Mrs. Eaton are at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, for the winter.

Surg. Robert Whiting, U. S. N., was placed on the retired list on Monday on account of disability.

Among this year's candidates for commissions is Corp. Thomas McIntyre, Co. E, 5th Inf., eldest son of the late Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, 2d U. S. Inf.

Lieut. J. C. Fremont and Ensign G. C. Davison, U. S. N., who have been on duty on the Cushing, are ordered to torpedo boat No. 6, at Bristol, R. I.

Lieut. W. P. Stone, 4th Art., relinquished duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., on Feb. 14, preparatory to entering upon college duty at Arkadelphia, Ark.

Col. and Mrs. B. J. D. Irwin and Mrs. David Leonard Barnes are spending a few months at Aiken, S. C., where Col. Irwin may be seen daily on the links of the Palmetto Golf Club.

Mr. Philip R. Ward, son of Col. Thomas Ward, of the Adjutant General's Department, who has been lying critically ill at his home on Governor's Island, is now considered out of danger.

Capt. R. H. Patterson and Lieuts. J. D. C. Hoskins and S. E. Allen, of the Artillery, constitute the board to conduct the competitions of the instruction batteries at Fort Monroe, which commence next week.

Mr. Severin B. Sharpe, son of Gen. George H. Sharpe and brother of Maj. H. G. Sharpe, U. S. A., was married Feb. 17 at Kingston, N. Y., to Miss Frances Paynter, daughter of Mr. A. B. Paynter, of that city.

Secretary Lamont has asked Congress to authorize the Treasury Department to credit Col. G. H. Mendell, U. S. A., retired, with \$472; Col. C. B. Comstock, U. S. A., retired, with \$42, and Capt. G. W. Goethals, C. E., U. S. A., with \$72, for mileage disallowed by the Department.

Had the foremost hero of Fort Fisher, Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, U. S. A., been at the banquet of the Loyal Legion at Delmonico's the other night, says the Philadelphia Record, there would probably have been no unseemly dispute about the battle. All would have recognized the real hero, and behaved accordingly.

Mrs. Minerva Risley Cushing, who died suddenly in Dunkirk, N. Y., Feb. 17, was the youngest child of the late Gen. Ell Risley, a pioneer of Chautauqua County, who settled in Fredonia in 1807, and was a Major General of the State Militia and honorary escort for Gen. Lafayette when he visited Chautauqua County in 1825.

Col. A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A., lately retired from active service at his own request, is still abroad, with address care Munroe & Co., 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, France. Col. Rockwell has an excellent record of service, dating from 1861, being mustered out as Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, April 1, 1867, having on Jan. 18 previous been appointed a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army. He was a close friend of the late Gen. Garfield.

The promotions of the following Navy officers to the next higher grade respectively were approved by the President on Monday: Comdr. Charles V. Gridley, Lieut. Comdr. Charles Belknap and Uriel Sebree, Lieuts. Arthur P. Osborn, John C. Wilson, Louis S. Van Duser and Miles C. Gorgas, Ensigns H. K. Hines, Charles S. Stanworth, F. W. Jenkins and B. C. Decker, Medical Inspector James R. Tryon, Surg. George P. Bradley and Asst. Engr. U. T. Holmes.

Maj. and Surg. R. M. O'Reilly, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as attending Army surgeon in Washington by Maj. and Surg. W. R. Hall, stationed at Whipple Barracks, Arizona. Upon the expiration of his present leave Dr. O'Reilly will be stationed at Fort Wayne, Michigan, relieving Deputy Surg. Gen. Justus M. Brown, who will take charge of the medical supply depot in New York upon the retirement of Asst. Surg. Gen. Charles T. Alexander on May 3 next.

A order was issued by the President on Tuesday, placing 1st Lieut. John S. Sewell, C. E., in temporary charge of the office of superintendent of public buildings and grounds at Washington. This action is taken in order to leave the appointment open for the incoming President, as was necessary owing to the appointment of Gen. Wilson to be Chief of Engineers. It is the general impression in Army circles that Capt. H. O. S. Halstead, 11th Inf., will be President-elect McKinley's appointee to the office temporarily occupied by Lieut. Sewell. Capt. Halstead is an intimate friend of Mr. McKinley, and has been with him much of late.

Officers of the Army and Navy were in Washington, D. C., the past week, as follows: Med. Insp. J. B. Parker, U. S. N., at the Hamilton, on leave; Col. G. M. Brayton, U. S. A., retired, at the Arno; Col. H. M. Robert, U. S. A., C. E., in attendance upon the meeting of the Brazos River Commission; Lieut. W. E. Purviance, U. S. A., Med. Dept., reported at the War Department for examination for promotion; Maj. D. W. Lockwood, U. S. A., C. E.; Capt. G. S. Andrews, 6th Cav., U. S. A.; Capt. M. W. Pullman, U. S. A., Q. M. Dept.; Lieut. W. P. Richardson, 8th Inf., U. S. A., and Capt. J. B. Belenger, A. Q. M., registered at the War Department.

Five handsome medals won by members of the Governors Island Track Team at the recent tournament, etc., at the Madison Square Garden, New York, were received this week by Lieut. Col. William S. Worth, 13th Inf., and handed, with suitable remarks, to the successful athletes, who are as follows: Pvt. Fitzgerald, D, 13th Inf., one-half mile heavy marching order; Pvt. Koch, B, 13th Inf., one-mile run; Pvt. Koch, B, 13th Inf., one-half mile heavy marching order; Pvt. Cope, D, 13th Inf., one-mile run, and Pvt. Slattery, F, 13th Inf., one-mile run. The medals are inclosed in handsome cases and suitably inscribed with the names, etc., of the winners.

The District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion held a rare meeting on the evening of Lincoln's Birthday. The occasion was also the fifteenth annual banquet, and surpassed anything ever attempted by the organization before. Maj. Huxford had the management, and success was due to his untiring efforts. The march to the banquet hall was led by the officers of the Commandery, Col. G. A. Woodward, Commander; Capt. Francis A. Cook, Senior Vice Commander; Col. W. G. Veazey, Junior Vice Commander; Maj. W. P. Huxford, Recorder; Chief Engr. W. H. Shock, Registrar; Maj. M. S. Hopkins, Treasurer; Col. J. C. Gilmore, Chancellor; James H. Bradford, Chaplain, and the following members of the Council: Capt. Constantine Chase, Capt. G. Robert Catlin, Gen. Henry V. Boynton, Capt. M. C. Goodrell, and Lieut. J. R. King. Many patriotic speeches were made during the evening, including an excellent one by Minister J. B. Pioda, of Switzerland.



Col. T. A. Dodge, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dodge are recent guests at the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.

Lieut. B. M. Hartshorne, Jr., 10th U. S. Inf., on a short leave before joining his regiment in the West, is visiting at Middletown, N. J.

Gen. M. R. Morgan, U. S. A., and Mrs. Morgan, lately at St. Augustine, are now in New Orleans, where they will remain until after the Mardi Gras.

Capt. A. B. Johnson, 7th U. S. Inf., has, we regret to learn, been obliged to relinquish duty temporarily, with the Minnesota National Guard, on account of his eyesight, and has gone, with Mrs. Johnson, to San Antonio, to remain until April 1.

Asst. Naval Constr. Snow's home in Vallejo, so well known throughout Naval circles as the "Irish Castle," was recently vacated, owing to that officer's orders to the Union Iron Works in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Snow are now living at 718B Bush street, in the Bigelow Flats. Miss Carman is with them for the winter.

The anniversary of the birth of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A., (born Feb. 18, 1820, at Lancaster, Ohio) was duly observed on Thursday of this week in many sections of the country, and due honors paid to the memory of that distinguished chieftain. Especially by the comrades of the G. A. R. was "Uncle Billy" remembered and mourned over.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Maj. J. B. Burbank, Everett House; Capt. W. L. Pitcher, Gilsey House; Maj. D. W. Lockwood, Westminster; Capt. M. F. Waltz, Col. E. Moale, Lieut. H. L. Roberts, Grand Hotel; Gen. W. W. Averell, Astor House; Capt. A. H. Russell, Lieut. B. M. Hartshorne, Jr., Murray Hill; Capt. E. R. Hills, Park Avenue.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. R. Peterson, 6th Inf., who were guests of the Ponce de Leon and Alcazar during the week, left St. Augustine Wednesday for a trip up the Ocklawaha and to Palm Beach. Mr. Peterson is stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky.—a handsome and accomplished gentleman, worthy of the beautiful young wife he has won. We wish the young couple every happiness.

Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Van Deusen, 1st U. S. Art., occupy the pretty cottage at the corner of Bridge and Marine streets, St. Augustine, and have made it a very artistic and beautiful home. Their family consists of two very pretty daughters, aged eight. Mrs. Van Deusen is rapidly recovering from her very painful accident of a month ago, and will soon be about with her friends again.—The Tatler.

The Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert entertained at dinner on Feb. 16 the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the members of the Cabinet and ladies, the Brazilian Minister and Madame Mendonca, Senator and Mrs. Brice, Adml. and Mrs. Walker, Col. and Mrs. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. Micon, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Audenried, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Cassells and Mrs. J. L. M. Curry.

A society correspondent referring to the recent marriage of the daughter of Lieut. W. McC. Little, U. S. N., to Mr. Edward Boit, of Newport, R. I., says: "This marriage will recall to many New Yorkers the bride's mother, who was formerly the beautiful Miss Chartrand. Mrs. Little has been living abroad for some ten or twelve years, for her health, and her daughter, now Mrs. Boit, is almost more of a Frenchwoman than an American."

The story published in the West to the effect that Capt. James O'Kane, U. S. N., retired, at the time of his death some weeks ago was estranged from his wife and children, and that he left a large estate, is stated by a high authority to be wholly untrue. The relations existing between Capt. O'Kane and his family were of the most devoted character, and his estate, which did not exceed \$26,000 in value, after making a reasonable provision for his sister, he left to his wife and their three children.

According to the Las Vegas Optic, C. Smith, a Denver butcher, is looking up a judgment in the court of that town in an old case of John Smith vs. Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., involving \$10,000, on which judgment was granted in 1869, in Mora County. Several attempts have been made by friends in Congress to secure an act relieving this officer from the payment of the judgment, and although the General has been held by the military authorities to be in no wise responsible for the acts out of which grew this judgment, relief has not yet been granted.—Kansas City "Times."

Mayor Strong, of New York, has been elected chairman of the committee of citizens appointed to take charge of the ceremonies incident to the transfer of the Grant Memorial in Riverside Park to the city on April 27, and has appointed the following Executive Committee, with power to make all the arrangements: Cornelius N. Bliss, Horace Porter, James C. Reed, Abram S. Hewitt, Elihu Root, Ashbel P. Fitch, Grenville M. Dodge, William Berri, W. Rhinelanders Stewart, M. C. D. Borden, Anson G. McCook, Francis M. Scott, Cornelius O'Reilly, D. Butterfield, W. C. Gilson, S. McMillan, A. N. Blakeman, J. R. Van Wormer, C. A. Moore, A. H. Steele, C. H. Webb, Abram G. Mills, Geo. R. Sheldon, Job E. Hedges, Charles H. T. Collis, Stewart L. Woodford, Wager Swayne, John Chaffin, Charles S. Smith, Alexander E. Orr, Hiram Hitchcock, and J. Adriance Bush.

Adml. John Carson Febiger, U. S. N., retired, celebrated the seventy-sixth anniversary of his birth Sunday, Feb. 14, 1897, at Londonderry, Md., his country seat, near Easton, Talbot County. A number of his friends called on him in commemoration of the event. Adml. Febiger is erect and strong and has excellent health. Before the death of his wife he had a residence in Washington, where he spent his winters, but now he spends most of his time at Londonderry. His dwelling there is one of the finest and best in Talbot County. It is of Port Deposit granite and was built for a home by the late Surg. Ninian Pinkney, U. S. N. After Dr. Pinkney's death Adml. Febiger bought the estate. The house is beautifully furnished and adorned with many interesting curiosities from different parts of the world, as well as by valuable paintings, sculpture and other works of art. Adml. Febiger is the last survivor of the third generation of that name in this country.

The eighth annual banquet of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, held on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, was an extremely interesting occasion. Mr. William Berri, the president of the club, presided. To his left and right were seated the following guests of honor: Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A.; Gen. D. Butterfield, Dr. George L. Porter, Mayor F. W. Wurster, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, Justice W. Heath, of the Appellate Court; the Rev. Dr. G. E. Stronbridge, Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., and M. H. De Young. President Berri presented the club with a genuine autograph of Abraham Lincoln, handsomely framed, which he had received from Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago. Gen. Horace Porter, in the course of an excellent speech, told many humorous stories about Lincoln. He followed him from the log cabin to the White House, extolling his hard common sense, his grand patriotism and his profound philosophy which, he said, was only partially understood by his generation. He was a Hercules, not an Adonis, destined to make issues and carry them on his strong shoulder.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., is expected at Fort Sherman, Idaho, in a few days.

Lieut. W. P. Hogarty, U. S. A., of Quindaro, Kan., reached his fifty-seventh birthday on Feb. 16.

Asst. Surg. William E. Purviance, U. S. A., of Governors Island, spent this week in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Ransom Kennicott, U. S. A., of 4050 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill., celebrated his fifty-ninth birthday on Feb. 16.

Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, 3d Cav., has rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from a trip to Fort Leavenworth, to be examined for promotion.

Maj. Emil Adam, U. S. A., who is pleasantly located at 206 Douglas avenue, Belleville, Ill., reached his sixty-seventh birthday on Feb. 20.

Lieut. Jos. Wheeler, Jr., 4th U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., from a few weeks' leave spent with relatives in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. M. R. Peterson, 6th Inf., lately on leave at Jacksonville, Fla., left there this week and will rejoin at Fort Thomas, Ky., early in March.

Lieut. F. C. Bolles, 18th Inf., relinquished duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., Feb. 10, and started to join his regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut. G. G. Gately, 5th Art., on a short leave from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., is spending it in Washington, D. C., with quarters at the Ebbitt House.

Col. M. P. Miller and Capt. W. P. Van Ness, 1st U. S. Art., have returned to St. Augustine, Fla., from a pleasant visit to New Orleans and Jackson Barracks, La.

Lieut. Col. W. J. Volkmar, A. A. G., U. S. A., and Mrs. Volkmar, of Denver, Colo., are stopping in New York City, with headquarters at the Hotel St. Andrew.

Lieut. R. H. Noble, 1st Inf., a capable officer of thirteen years' service, has been selected by Col. Shafter as Regimental Adjutant in succession to Capt. L. P. Brant.

Gen. Horace Porter and staff are expected in Washington, D. C., the latter part of this week to attend to the final arrangement for the inaugural parade of March 4 next.

A medal of honor has been presented to George W. Mears, of Rupert, Pa., late Sergeant of Co. A, 6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, for most distinguished gallantry in action at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Lieut. R. L. Howze, Adj. 6th Cav., lately visiting at Overton, Texas, was expected to leave there this week for Fort Leavenworth, where his marriage to Miss Hawkins is announced to take place on Feb. 24.

Maj. E. L. Huggins, 6th Cav., on his recent departure from Fort Riley for Fort Leavenworth, was escorted to the depot by his old troop, F, 2d Cavalry, as an expression of its esteem for this estimable officer.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles attended the twenty-second annual banquet of the Lincoln Association of Jersey City, on the evening of Feb. 12, and responded to the sentiment, "Abraham Lincoln, the Patriot, whose Sole Ambition was to Preserve his Country."

Lieut. Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf., who lately resigned the position of Regimental Quartermaster, is due in Augusta, Me., in a few days, for duty with the National Guard of that State, in which he was born. Lieut. Morton is a great favorite with the Guard, with which he was on duty in 1893.

Postmaster T. Murray, of Fort Bayard, who committed suicide Feb. 9, was a retired veteran, having served more than thirty years in the Army, and was for many years a 1st Sergeant in one of the companies of the 13th Infantry. He had been Postmaster at Fort Bayard for several years. He was buried with military honors.

Richmond, Va., projects a dual celebration on Feb. 22, the anniversary of the birth of George Washington and that of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederacy. Among the Confederate leaders who will assist at the reception will be Gen. Dabney H. Maury, one of the oldest of the few surviving Lieutenant-Generals of the Southern Army.

A steamer which arrived in New York Feb. 14 from Honolulu, brought a lava stone of huge dimensions, and weighing seven and a half tons, which was sent by the Hawaiians as a monument for the grave of Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, in Norfolk. General Armstrong was born in the Hawaiian Islands in 1839. At the time of his death, May 11, 1893, he was superintendent of the Normal Institute in Hampton, Va.

Through the courtesy of Col. J. H. Page, the band of the 3d U. S. Inf., from Fort Snelling, furnishes the music at the celebration Feb. 12, at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, of Lincoln's birthday, by the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Among the Committee of Arrangements are Gen. J. R. Brooke, Gen. E. C. Mason, Archbishop Ireland, Col. J. H. Page, Maj. G. Q. White, Maj. C. W. Whipple and Maj. M. C. Wilkinson.

"It is an extraordinary instance of the irony of fate," says "The London Chronicle," "that Lord Roberts' son should lose the sight of one eye at polo. For years past Lord Roberts has exerted himself to diminish the grave dangers of polo-playing; indeed, at last he issued an order that players should cease to wear caps, but should protect their heads—and their necks—by helmets. In spite of everything, however, the list of killed and wounded officers is so considerable as to give the game a bad name among the authorities."

The particulars of the recent accident to Lieut. A. R. Piper, 15th U. S. Inf., to which we briefly referred last week, are as follows: "Lieut. Piper, in company with Lieut. Blauvelt, left Fort Wingate for a day's outing, carrying with him a double-barreled shotgun, while Lieut. Blauvelt was armed with a Winchester. About 7:30 p. m. the hunters, becoming weary, sat down to rest. Lieut. Piper leaning his gun against a cactus, stretched himself full length on the ground. In some manner the gun, both barrels of which were cocked, fell, discharging their contents into his right arm just above the elbow. He was brought to the post, where Surg. Wilson and Dr. Gilbert, of Silver City, amputated the arm near the shoulder. The sufferer, though weak from the loss of blood, is doing nicely, and will soon be about."

Columbus Barracks items from the post paper are: Mrs. Grumley, wife of Lieut. E. I. Grumley, gave a chafing dish to the young officers and ladies Thursday in honor of her niece, Miss Florence B. Hawkins, of Brooklyn. The 17th Infantry is to have some more changes in officers. Maj. Francis E. Lacey has been promoted Lieutenant Colonel, 3d Infantry, at Fort Snelling, and will soon leave us, while Capt. A. W. Corliss, 8th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, will join us as Major. The usual cheerful feeling that usually prevails around this post on pay day was sadly jarred by an announcement that flew around the garrison a little after 2 o'clock p. m. that 1st Sergt. Park B. Spencer, of Co. E, was dead. Mrs. Lyon, wife of Lieut. H. G. Lyon, entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at a musical at which Mrs. Bancroft, of Columbus, and her niece, Mrs. Guerin, of Sandusky, Ohio, were present. Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, had a very pleasant card party at her residence Tuesday, in honor of Miss Bonnell, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. C. Wren.

Paymr. E. B. Rogers, U. S. N., sailed for Europe Feb. 17 on the steamship St. Louis.

Capt. A. L. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth.

Gen. A. Baird, U. S. Army, is visiting his son, Capt. William Baird, 6th Cav., at Fort Leavenworth.

Col. H. B. Bristol, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bristol are at Palm Beach, Fla., for the remainder of the winter.

Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, 8th U. S. Inf., and detachment, is on duty at Camp Pilot Butte, Rock Springs, Wyo.

Lieut. J. F. McBlain, 9th Cav., and Mrs. McBlain visited in St. Louis this week en route to Fort Washakie, Wyo.

Capt. Charles Sellmer, U. S. A., who is spending the winter at Zellwood, Fla., reached his sixty-fifth birthday on Feb. 20.

Capt. G. L. Luhn, U. S. A., whose residence is 1926 Riverside avenue, Spokane, Wash., attained his sixty-sixth birthday on Feb. 19.

Lieut. H. H. Bandholtz, 6th U. S. Inf., has returned to Lansing, Mich., from a trip to Fort Leavenworth, to be examined for promotion.

Lieut. Charles S. Hall, 13th U. S. Inf., duly left the service by resignation on Monday of this week, Feb. 15. He is at present in Chicago.

Capt. J. V. de Hanne, U. S. A., who is spending the winter at the Atlantic Hotel, Norfolk, Va., attained his sixty-third birthday on Feb. 15.

Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, 9th U. S. Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., is visiting at 1005 Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

Lieut. C. P. Summerall, 5th U. S. Art., on leave at Eustis, Fla., since the latter part of last November, was expected to rejoin at Fort Hamilton this week.

Maj. Blair D. Taylor, Surg. U. S. A., of Fort McPherson, Ga., is expected in New Orleans, La., next week, on a short visit during the Mardi Gras season.

Among the guests at the review and banquet of the 7th Regt. on Monday evening were Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Gen. Emmons Clark, Justice Smyth, Gen. Alex. McCook and Col. William S. Worth.

Capt. John M. Carson, Jr., A. Q. M., U. S. A., just appointed to that position from the 5th Cav., is a bright young officer of twelve years' service, during which time he has held several responsible staff positions.

The newspapers will have it that General Horace Porter will be the next Ambassador to France. We hope the statement will prove to be correct, though New York will be a dull place to live in after Horace goes. But some of us may be privileged to visit him in Paris.

Lieut. G. G. Gately, 5th U. S. Art., and bride are now on their wedding tour and will rejoin at Fort Hamilton about Feb. 25. The bride was Miss Bessie Walton Crabb, daughter of Capt. George W. Crabb, 5th Art., and the marriage took place at Fort Hamilton, Feb. 10, under most auspicious circumstances.

Mrs. Mary McLean Bugher, daughter of Mrs. Washington McLean, of Washington, was married in that city on Monday, at the home of her mother, to Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. H. Clark, Chaplain of the Navy. Only the family and a few intimate friends were present.

Maj. Louis H. Rucker, 4th Cav., got this "recommend" from a trooper of his old regiment, the Ninth horse, says the K. C. "Times." "He is an officer, a soldier and a gentleman, built of pure gold, without a grain of alloy, a Kohinoor in the rough: loves a good horse and knows one when he sees it." Maj. Rucker has joined at Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

The officers' mess at Fort Leavenworth has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Capt. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cav.; vice-president, Capt. J. A. Irons, 20th Inf.; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. W. P. Burnham, 20th Inf.; council, Capt. W. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., and A. G. Hammond, 8th Cav.; Lieut. A. L. Mills, 1st Cav.; F. V. Krug, 20th Inf.; F. D. Webster, 20th Inf., and A. P. Howard, 6th Cav.

#### FORT HAMILTON.

The most delightful affair that has happened since the 5th Art. came East was the wedding on Wednesday, Feb. 10, of Miss Bessie Crabb, the only daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George W. Crabb, of the 5th Art., to Lieut. George G. Gately, of the same regiment. The happy event brought together old regimental friends from far and near, for Capt. Crabb is to-day the only officer left in the regiment who has been with it continuously since its organization, on the 14th of May, 1861. The ceremony took place in the old Episcopal church in the village, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the bride entering the church on the arm of her father. She wore a dainty gown of white satin, enveloped in a soft tulle veil, her only ornaments lilies of the valley. A beautiful bunch of the same sweet flowers, with white rosebuds, formed her bouquet. The melodious strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march resounded through the little church as the bridal party came up the aisle to the chancel rail, where the groom stood waiting with his best man, Lieut. T. W. Winston, 5th Art. The maid of honor, Miss Lilian Brechemin, the daughter of Dr. Louis Brechemin, U. S. A., was a symphony in pink, her Gainsborough hat adding a piquant effect to her charming features. The church was filled and standing in the aisles were the enlisted men of Light Battery D, to which Lieut. Gately belongs, all in full dress uniform with nodding red plumes. Among the wedding guests were Gen. W. M. Graham, the Misses Graham, Capt. B. K. Roberts, Capt. E. R. Hills, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Coffin, Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. McGlachlin, Lieut. and Mrs. O. I. Straub, Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Carbaugh, Lieut. T. R. Adams, Lieut. Callan, Mrs. Frank Thorp, Mrs. W. F. Hancock, Miss Gelson, Miss Hopkins, Mrs. Derames and Miss Biddle, of Fort Hamilton; Mrs. William Sinclair, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Vogdes, Mrs. Charles Morris, Miss Morris, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Davis, of Fort Wadsworth; Capt. and Mrs. O. E. Wood, Mr. Norton Wood and Lieut. G. N. Whistler, of Fort Slocum; Col. and Mrs. W. Butler Beck, Mrs. G. V. Weir, the Misses Weir, Mr. Robert Weir, Mrs. W. B. McCallum, Miss McCallum, Mrs. J. A. Fessenden, Miss Charlotte Ressler and many others. After the ceremony an impromptu reception was held at the house. Old friends met and exchanged congratulations, and a merry group waited on the piazza until the bride and groom hurried to their carriage, when they were showered with rice and good wishes, and the proverbial old shoe (in this case, a dainty kid slipper (whose was it?) was thrown.

Mr. and Mrs. Gately have gone on a trip to the southward for a few weeks, after which they will rejoin at this station.



## FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

Fort Riley, Kan., Feb. 6, 1897.

Invitations have been received from Lieut. and Mrs. Sturgis for Saturday, Feb. 13. The following, which is a copy of these quaint and ingenious "Greetings," explains itself:

"On Saturday ye Eve of St. Valentine's Daie,  
Ye Sainte to ye Sturgis's a visite will paie;  
Att 8 of ye clocke, he'll arrive with hys suite,  
Expectinge some genial gaie Spts. to meete.  
Ye message eache has to another to sende—  
Maye be givn. to Him & t will reache its ende,  
Come! bringe you 2 'missives' for Fair or for swaine,  
And droppe in ye Poste he will have in hys Trayne,  
Praye, take you fm. ys. 'your companie's requested,  
For with such a meaninge ye same is invested."

Mrs. Randolph entertained a few friends at a "fishing party" last Thursday evening at 9 o'clock. Four ponds were heavily stocked with gold fish and the sportsmen grouped themselves by fours, rods in hand, around the glittering pools; Mrs. Allen having landed the longest "string" was awarded a handsome gold and silver olive fork. Lieut. Burgess proved himself the crack angler among the gentlemen, and won as a prize a pretty silver pocket knife. The fishermen were then instructed to dip thro' the portieres into the next room, where a big haul was made easy by Miss Randolph, with the assistance of a dip net. The following is a list of the draught: Mrs. Michie, a silver heart, with a verse; Mrs. Dix, "dix cents," a lucky coin; Mrs. McClernand, a china handbell, with a card, "The bells they keep ringing for Sarah"; Miss Johnston, a calendar, showing how long she is wanted to stay; Miss Pomp, a "P. R. K." train to come back on; Mrs. Allen, "a darkey doll," "I want yer, me honey, yes, I do!" Mrs. Harrison, "Sweets to the Sweet"; Lieut. Harrison, Army canteen, "We drink from the same canteen"; Lieut. Macomb, a game of "drawing made easy for children," to assist him in his topographical map of the post; Lieut. Allen, a horn and whip, with a verse from the Hunting Song; Capt. McClernand, Marmion, "A Scot to the Scot"; Lieut. Treat, "A box of candy for a treat"; Lieut. Dallam, cigars and ash receiver tied with a bow of orange ribbon; Lieut. Burgess, a "knock-down" paper village, "for a burgess of renown, what more appropriate than a town!" Lieut. Payne, a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, "to kill all pains but ours." After supper Mrs. Harrison and Maj. Randolph entertained with songs and Miss Randolph with piano selections, until the wagonette drove up and took the guests away.

Lieut. Howard, 2d Cav., arrived at the post from Fort Wingate on Feb. 4.

Lieut. Dallam left Feb. 8 to take station at Fort Meade, S. D.

Mrs. Dix, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Allen, and of Mrs. Knox, will bid her regretful friends good-by to-morrow.

Every one regrets to see Miss Emily Pomp return to her home in the East. Her name is associated with so many pleasant occasions of the past winter and fall, during which time she has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. McClernand.

The supper hop on the 5th inst. was most largely attended, which fact added to the features of good management, stamped it as a success.

This is the fourth large hop of this series and was conducted by Capt. Sibley.

## FORT SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

Feb. 6, 1897.

Capt. E. R. Morris, Asst. Surg., has completed his course of lectures, to officers and non-commissioned officers, on "First Aid." The companies of the garrison are now being instructed in the duties of bearers, and in the methods of rendering first aid to sick and wounded, the post commander having designated Friday of each week as the day on which this instruction will be given. The weather is so moderate in this locality that it is almost impossible to secure an ice supply. During the last days of January there was a cold spell, and 6-inch ice formed on Hawk Creek, about five miles from the post. Co. B, 16th Inf., under command of Lieut. C. R. Tyler, was immediately detached and the harvesting of ice began with all dispatch. Before half a supply had been secured, however, the chinook wind melted everything and the harvest was of necessity abandoned, Co. B returning to the post. No one was dissatisfied at this, as camping out at this season of the year has its undesirable qualities. Comy, Sergt. Emil Miller was retired from active service on Jan. 22. His successor here is Comy, Sergt. Alexander Smart, late 1st Sergeant, Troop 4th Cav. The health of the command is excellent. For the first time since the arrival of the present garrison, the hospital is without an inmate.

Recent details by the Post Commander are as follows: Capt. W. C. McFarland as range officer, Lieut. W. H. Cowles as officer in charge of post garden and Lieut. B. T. Simmons as officer in charge of athletics. The Post Exchange, in charge of Lieut. C. R. Tyler, has declared its first dividend—\$1 per man out of the January receipts. The Shelby letters and those from Johnny Backwood are keenly appreciated here.

## THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is published as an approximate estimate of the appropriations which will be made by the present Congress:

Post Office .....	\$95,611,000
Sundry Civil .....	50,664,000
District of Columbia .....	5,642,000
Military Academy .....	474,000
Diplomatic and Consular .....	1,672,000
Fortifications .....	9,178,000
Agricultural .....	3,155,000
Pension .....	140,000,000
Army .....	23,126,000
Legislative, Executive and Judicial .....	21,608,000
Indian .....	7,555,000
Naval (estimated) .....	34,000,000
Urgent Deficiency .....	881,000
General Deficiency (estimated) .....	15,000,000
Total .....	\$408,618,000
Permanent annual appropriations .....	120,000,000
Appropriations first session .....	515,845,000

Grand total for the Fifty-fourth Congress .....

All the bills reported to the House at this session carried larger appropriations than the year before. In addition to this, the Senate will add a percentage of increase to the above figures, consequently Speaker Reed and Mr. Cannon are said to be disposed to view the situation with some alarm.—New York "Times."

## FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

Fort Sherman, Idaho, Feb. 14, 1897.

Maj. J. C. Merrill, M. D., is expected to arrive home from Boston Feb. 25.

Mrs. Peel, mother of Q. M. Sergt. Daley, met with a very painful fracture of the right limb Thursday by falling from the porch.

Skating on the lake was discontinued this week, the ice having become very dangerous since the mild weather of last week.

The gymnasium is now completed and the athletes of the regiment are anticipating a good deal of training during Lent, which offers a chance for them to get in fine form for the coming Chicago military-athletic tournament, to be held in the Coliseum early in summer. There seems to be no doubt but the 10th Inf. team will capture another trophy, and they have an excellent chance for the first prize, which, it is said, will be a very costly and handsome one this year.

The Stockwell Opera Company, of San Francisco, opened the new opera house in town this week, in "Humbly" and "Mr. Potter of Texas." After the performance on Tuesday evening, the company was invited to the Officers' Club, and entertained by Lieuts. Castle and Sorley.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 30, Lieut. Wren, Adj. 17th U. S. Inf., entertained the officers of the garrison at a smoking party in the rooms of the 17th Inf. mess. All officers of the garrison were present, except the officer of the guard and two who were sick. Each guest was provided with a professor's pipe, with a stem two feet long, and at its right hand was a bowl of tobacco. On the ornate table a photograph album lay, and while all silently smoked the pipe of peace, they listened to "Auld Lang Syne," "The Moonlight," "King Cotton," and various popular selections. Lieut. Wren then entertained the guests with some of his unique and original reminiscences of the Army as it used to be in the far West.

Mrs. Clay, wife of Lieut. C. D. Clay, gave a delightful luncheon at her cottage at 1 P. M. Thursday, Feb. 14, in honor of her sisters, the Misses Elizabeth and Anne Lepper, of Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. Wren, wife of 1st Lieut. and Adj. W. C. Wren, gave a six-hand euchre party last Friday evening, in honor of her sister, Miss Bonnell, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The ladies' prizes were won by Mrs. Grumley and Mrs. Pucher; the gentlemen's prizes were won by Lieut. Clay and Mr. J. C. Van Houten. Mrs. Perry, wife of Lieut. H. A. Perry, gave a very pleasant card party Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Mann won first prize, Mrs. Rogers second prize. Mrs. Grumley, wife of Lieut. E. A. Grumley, gave a charming evening to the young officers and ladies of the post Thursday evening, in honor of her niece, Miss Florence B. Hawkins, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Lyon, wife of Lieut. H. G. Lyon, entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at a musical last Tuesday. Others present were Mrs. Bancroft, of Columbus, and her niece, Mrs. Guerin, of Sandusky, Ohio. Miss Fanny Dunton, who has been visiting at Lieut. and Mrs. L. L. Dunton's, returned to her home, Zanesville, Ohio, last Thursday afternoon. Mr. W. B. Poland, of Indianapolis, Ind., spent Sunday with his parents, Col. and Mrs. J. S. Poland.

## FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 12, 1897.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding Department of Missouri, visited the post last week. He was accompanied by ex-Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln, N. K. Fairbanks, H. H. Porter, Marshall Field and C. P. Brady. They came out from El Paso in their special car and were met at the siding by Col. Van Valkah and his staff and escorted to the commanding officer's quarters. As they drove into the garrison a salute of thirteen guns was fired in honor of Gen. Merritt's presence. After a short but pleasant hour spent at the post the party returned to El Paso and from thence went across the river to visit the ancient pueblo of Juarez, Mexico. The distinguished party left the same night for the East, having finished a tour of the Western country.

The Card Club was most pleasantly entertained last week by Capt. and Mrs. Charles McClure. The prizes were carried off by Miss Loomis, of El Paso, and Lieut. Nathaniel McClure.

The New Mexico Legislature has passed a law exempting new railroads now building or that may be built in the near future from taxation for six years. This law, it is claimed, was passed to promote the building of the White Oaks road, of which ten miles were built nine years ago back of the post.

Consul and Mrs. Buford, of Juarez, and Mr. Farrelly, of New York, Mrs. Buford's brother, were visitors at the post this week.

The Social Club, of El Paso, to which a number of the officers belong, gave a large ball this week complimentary to Lieut. Moore, who left the next day for Leavenworth, Kan., to be examined for promotion to 1st Lieutenant.

Mr. and Mrs. McClure, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles McClure for the last week, left a few days ago for the East.

Lieut. Blanchard, 1st Art., who has been spending the winter in El Paso, in company with several other gentlemen, contemplates making an overland trip from here to Colorado so soon as the weather becomes settled.

The friends of Capt. J. L. Bullis, in El Paso, are congratulating him on his well deserved promotion to the rank of Major on the rolls of the Pay Department. Maj. Bullis has seen much and hard service in the southwest, where he has been stationed for nearly twenty years. He is well and favorably known in El Paso, where he has large property interests. He is at present Indian Agent at Santa Fé, N. M. Mrs. Bullis, also is well known in El Paso, where she visited Judge and Mrs. Magoffin before her marriage.

## WAR COLLEGE AND VICINITY.

Miss Hubbard, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Denig, left for Ohio Tuesday, Feb. 16. Mrs. Converse, Torpedo station, entertained at cards last week. Among those present were Miss Norman and Col. Norman, from Newport, and Lieuts. Aultman, Hagood and Kessler, from Fort Adams.

Dr. and Mrs. Heilmann, of Fort Adams, gave a most delightful progressive euchre party Wednesday evening. The games were counted by little bells, which tinkled merrily throughout the evening. Mrs. Vose and Col. Pennington won the first prizes, respectively, a silver almond scoop and a cut glass and silver mug. Mrs. Taylor and Lieut. Schumm won the second prizes.

Miss Thompson and Miss Laura kept the score. The hop at the War College on Saturday was smaller than usual on account of the weather, but it was a very pleasant one.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Curtis, of Boston, spent a few days at Fort Adams with Lieut. and Mrs. Jordan.

Capt. Zalinski, retired, is the guest of his brother Lieut. Zalinski, at Fort Adams.

## SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The semi-annual examinations at the Naval Academy are over, and the hopelessly deficient cadets have been notified that their resignations would be accepted, and they have promptly tendered them, and they have been as promptly accepted. The list embraces three first classmen, two in the Engineer Corps and one in the line. The special training these young men receive is not lost, for numbers of those who lacked a hair's breadth of passing the rigid examinations of the Naval Academy have triumphantly run the gauntlet in the Revenue Marine Service, and are now officers in that branch of the Navy. Then as to the younger men who have failed in the lower classes, some of them will, doubtless, "try, try again," as is the custom, and will have the opportunity, as several "bubblers" of former examinations are now doing, of not only successfully passing examinations, but of being at the very head of their respective classes in scholastic merit. Besides, the reappointed "bubblers" are of considerable assistance to the authorities in hewing down the rough edges of the new cadets. The reappointed cadets know all the ways of the Academy, are expert in the drills, and are learned in the regulations, and set a good example in study and discipline to the new cadets, while they can be trusted with command of the new squad, and form the first step in the ladder of responsibility and official duty that begins with the newest cadet and runs up to the senior admiral of the American Navy.

The examinations just concluded determined in the first class a very interesting race for the "honors" of the Academy. For the first two years, 1894 and 1895, Naval Cadet William G. DuBose, of Georgia, son of Surg. William G. DuBose, U. S. N., stood at the head of his class. On the third year, 1896, a fine scholar, Ernest F. Eggert, of Michigan, leaped to the head of the second class, leaving a wide gap between himself and the next man, Naval Cadet DuBose. The command of the battalion is usually given to the leading scholar, and Cadet DuBose was adjudged this, for in the summer cruise he had made a better standing for practical work than Cadet Eggert. Then came the term race from October last to January, which was decided by DuBose in the lead, and substantially put the question of heading the class at rest, in DuBose's favor. Cadet DuBose was a freshman when, in 1893, he entered the Naval Academy, in St. John's College, Annapolis, standing at the head of the class. He is of South Carolina stock, though a resident of Georgia, and was born in Charlottesville, Va.

Cadet DuBose is essentially a scholar, having won his appointment to the Naval Academy in a competitive examination with thirteen competitors. Though one of the youngest men in his class, being only twenty, he broke the Academy record in competitive scholarship contests, for those who come in from outside competition have not by any means realized in their academic course the promise of their antecedent careers. He takes interest in athletics, playing in the first year of Academy life on his class baseball team, and last year being manager of the crack football team of the Academy. He is slender in build, fair of countenance, and is a quiet and reserved character, who has won his place by steady attention to his duty. Cadet Eggert, who stands second in the graduating class, is a good scholar, but has labored under the disadvantage of having his military style called in question by the exacting authorities. He had a remarkable record at the last annual examination, being one in steam, one in calculus and mechanics, one in physics and chemistry, one in mechanical drawing, two in astronomy, three in history, five in seamanship, five in conduct, fourteen in efficiency and sixteen in summer practical work in steam engineering. This was the year's course, when he stood first and DuBose second.

The semi-annual showed a bouleversement in the second class. At the annual examination last June when the "gaudy third" stepped up to be second classmen, Naval Cadet John Halligan, of Massachusetts, came with it as No. 1, with Henry Tutwiler Wright, of Alabama, as second, and George L. Smith, of New Hampshire, as third. The semi-annual showed Cadet Smith as first, Cadet Henry William, of Maryland, as second, and Cadet Halligan as third. Cadet Smith has steadily pulled towards the top of the class from his entrance into the Academy. He is twenty years old, and was born at Exeter, N. H., in 1876. He was educated before entering the Naval School in the public schools of Exeter and at Philip's Exeter Academy. He was appointed to the Naval Academy by Congressman Henry Blair, of the First Congressional District of New Hampshire. Cadet Smith is a son of Charles E. Smith, of Exeter. The honor man of the second class has no athletic turn. Cadet Halligan, who stands third, is a famous athlete, playing football and rowing in the crew.

In the third class, at the semi-annual, Naval Cadet Herbert George Sparrow, of Ohio, stood first, with Guy Aloysius Bissett, of Kentucky, as second. Cadet Sparrow, who was first also at the annual examination last June, and Bissett second, is a resident of Cleveland, O., the son of Joseph Sparrow, a retired merchant of that place; is nineteen years old, and before entering the Naval Academy Sept. 6, 1896, was graduated, class of '95, from the Cleveland Public High School. He takes no athletics.

The semi-annual developed the leader in scholarship of the fourth class to be a young North Carolinian, William B. Ferguson, Jr., of Waynesville, Haywood, N. C. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1896, entered the Academy May 20, 1896, and was appointed from the Ninth Congressional District of North Carolina, and, like the heads of the second and third classes, takes no athletics. Samuel Wood Bryant, of Pennsylvania, stands second in the class.

The cadets who resigned after the semi-annual examinations were: First Class—Sheldon W. Anding, of Mississippi; Edward T. Hoopes, of Pennsylvania; John W. Morse, of Massachusetts. Second Class—J. M. Love, of Virginia; B. L. Brockway, of South Carolina; S. C. Applewhite, of Indiana; D. P. Mannix, of Ohio; A. F. Huntington, of New York. Third Class—J. T. Buttrick, of Rhode Island; W. J. Frawley, of Massachusetts. Fourth Class—George F. Blair, of Michigan; Louis S. Cox, Jr., of Pennsylvania; R. F. Zogbaum, Jr., of New York; S. M. Thompson, of Florida; J. A. Rhue, of Indiana; W. N. Vernon, of Oregon; P. M. O'Reilly, of Pennsylvania; O. W. Fowler, of Iowa; P. W. Foote, of North Carolina. Naval Cadet Sheffield, of Georgia, was granted leave on account of defective eyesight, and did not take the examinations. This is Southern year at the Naval Academy. Two cadets south of Mason and Dixon's line stand at the head of two of the four classes, and two others stand second in the other two classes.



## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 8, with permission to apply for extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. William J. Volkmar, Asst. Adjt. Gen. (S. O. 8, D. C., Feb. 2.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon completion of his examination for promotion, with permission to apply for extension of fourteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg., Fort Grant, Ariz. (S. O. 8, D. C., Feb. 2.)

Maj. John S. Witcher, Paym., will pay the troops at Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal, Fort Mason, Presidio of San Francisco and San Diego Barracks, Cal., on the muster of Jan. 31, 1897. (S. O. 18, D. C., Feb. 3.)

1st Lieut. Harry M. Hallock, Asst. Surg., will proceed from Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort DuChesne, Utah, for temporary duty. (S. O. 10, D. C., Feb. 8.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Feb. 15, 1897, is granted to 1st Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ord. Dept. (H. Q. A., Feb. 10.)

Ord. Sergt. John McCarthy (appointed Feb. 10, 1897, from Sergeant Major, 9th Inf.), now at Madison Barracks, New York, will be sent to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty. (H. Q. A., Feb. 10.)

Comy Sergt. Franklin Rose (appointed Feb. 11, 1897, from 1st Sergeant, Co. A, 18th Inf.), now at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Fort Ringgold, Tex., to relieve Comy. Sergeant Arthur Fern. Comy. Sergt. Fern, when thus relieved, to Fort Wadsworth, New York, to relieve Comy. Sergt. James Currie, to be retired. (H. Q. A., Feb. 11.)

Ord. Sergt. W. M. Gamage, will proceed to Fort Pulaski, Ga. (Fort Warren, Feb. 11.)

Lieut. Col. Almon F. Rockwell, Dep. Q. M. Gen., having served more than thirty years, is, on his own application, retired from active service. (H. Q. A., Feb. 11.)

The leave granted Capt. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg., will take effect as soon as practicable, instead of upon his relief from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga. (H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

Ord. Sergt. John McCarthy (appointed Feb. 10, 1897, from Sergeant Major, 9th Inf.), now at Madison Barracks, New York, will be sent to Fort Robinson, Neb., instead of to Fort McIntosh, Tex., as heretofore ordered. (H. Q. A., Feb. 11.)

Capt. John W. Summerhayes, Asst. Q. M., is detailed, vice Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Dep. Surg. Gen., who is relieved, as a member of the board convened by par. 1, S. O. 207, series 1896, D. M. (S. O. 25, D. M., Feb. 12.)

Ord. Sergt. Russell E. Brown (appointed Jan. 26, 1897, from Sergeant Co. H, 19th Inf.), now at Fort Brady, Mich., will be sent to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (H. Q. A., Feb. 12.)

The resignation by Maj. Thomas H. Barry, Asst. Adjt. Gen., of his commission as Captain of Infantry (1st Regiment), only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 6, 1897. (H. Q. A., Feb. 12.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the works of the Niles Tool Works Company, Hamilton, Ohio, on official business. (H. Q. A., Feb. 12.)

1st Lieut. William V. Judson, C. E., will be relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Maj. Alexander M. Miller, C. E., and will proceed to Willets Point, New York, for duty. (H. Q. A., Feb. 12.)

Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, C. E., will proceed to New York City, take station there, and relieve Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E., of the duties pertaining to the fortifications and river and harbor works under his charge, and will perform them in addition to those upon which he is at present engaged as Engineer of the 3d Light-House District. (H. Q. A., Feb. 12.)

1st Lieut. James J. Meyler, C. E., will be relieved from duty at St. Augustine, Fla., under the immediate orders of Lieut. Col. William H. H. Benyard, C. E., and will report to Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, C. E., at San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (H. Q. A., Feb. 12.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Fort Point, Cal., for the purpose of inspecting a damaged 10-inch disappearing carriage. (H. Q. A., Feb. 13.)

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed six visits during the current month to the works of the Carpenter Steel Company, Reading, Pa., on official business pertaining to the inspection of armor-piercing projectiles. (H. Q. A., Feb. 13.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surg., will be relieved from duty as attending surgeon in Washington, D. C., by Maj. William R. Hall, Surg., and, upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty, to relieve Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surg. Gen., who will proceed to New York City and, upon the retirement of Col. Charles T. Alexander, Asst. Surg. Gen., May 3, 1897, will take charge of the Medical Supply Depot in that city. (H. Q. A., Feb. 13.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Dwight Tuttle will proceed to Watertown, N. Y., on public business. (Madison Barracks, Feb. 14.)

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, on official business. (H. Q. A., Feb. 15.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. William J. Volkmar, Asst. Adjt. Gen., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Feb. 15.)

Leave for four months, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted to Capt. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Feb. 15.)

Capt. George B. Davis, Comy. Sub., will repair to Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., Feb. 15.)

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Asst. Q. M., will make two journeys, on official business pertaining to the inspection of horses for the cavalry and artillery of the Army: from Chicago, Ill., to Lexington, Ky., and return to Chicago; from Chicago, Ill., to Platte City, Mo., and return to Chicago. (H. Q. A., Feb. 15.)

The following transfers are ordered: Post Q. M. Sergt. Richard Barthelme, now at San Diego Barracks, Cal., to Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Adalbert Hirte; Sergt. Hirte, when relieved, to San Diego Barracks, Cal. (H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

The resignation, by Maj. William H. Carter, Asst. Adjt. Gen., of his commission as Captain, 6th Cav. only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 6, 1897. (H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

## 2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNT

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav., is extended twenty days. (H. Q. A., Feb. 13.)

## 3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

1st Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., is granted leave for seven days. (Jefferson Barracks, Feb. 9.)

The funeral of the late Michael Dailey, private, Troop A, 3d Cav., took place from the post hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Feb. 13. Troop A furnished the escort and pallbearers.

Sergt. Charles Gross, Troop B, 3d Cav., having been tried by a garrison court martial at Jefferson Barracks, and found not guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was acquitted and the same was approved.

## 4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Maj. Louis H. Rucker, 4th Cav., having surrendered the unexpired portion of the leave granted him at Department of Columbia, headquarters in accordance with par. 13, S. O. 32, H. Q. A., c. s., is assigned to station at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. (S. O. 21, D. C., Feb. 4.)

## 6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER

2d Lieut. B. B. Hyer, 6th Cav., is appointed Engineer Officer of Post. (Fort Myer, Feb. 13.)

Corp. Hugh Thomason, E, 6th Cav., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. C. Hintennach, appointed Corporal.

## 7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. Solomon P. Vestal, 7th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Central University of Kentucky, Richmond, Ky., to take effect March 1, 1897, and he is relieved from duty at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. (H. Q. A., Feb. 10.)

## 9th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID PERRY.

The fastest record for packing is said to have been achieved recently at Fort Robinson by Privts. Wilson, Hicks, Chase and Taylor, 9th Cav. In 18 seconds the saddle was packed and placed on the back of the mule with the animal ready to start at the word of command.

2d Lieut. Edward E. Hartwick, 9th Cav., is relieved as Acting Adjutant of the Regiment, and 1st Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav., appointed in his stead. (9th Cav., Feb. 3.)

1st Lieut. Henry A. Barber, 9th Cav., will be relieved from duty with the 1st Cav., and will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

## 10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

Pvt. George Suter, Troop I, 10th Cav., having been found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for five years." The reviewing authority, Gen. Brooke, says:

"The evidence in this case shows a state of moral degradation that, in the opinion of the reviewing authority unfits the prisoner for confinement at any military guard house in this Department. And for this reason so much of the sentence as relates to confinement at hard labor is remitted. The remainder of the sentence is confirmed and will be duly executed." (S. O. 18, D. D., Feb. 6.)

## 1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Maj. J. L. Tiernon, 1st Art., will supervise payment of troops. (Fort Monroe, Feb. 10.)

Leave for 7 days, with permission to apply for an extension of 4 days, is granted 2d Lieut. William Chamberlaine, 1st Art. (Fort Monroe, Feb. 15.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. J. P. Weser, 1st Art., and for two days to 2d Lieut. F. E. Harris and J. A. Shipton. (Fort Monroe, Feb. 12.)

## 2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

2d Lieut. Edwin Landon, 2d Art., is detailed Adjutant, Signal and Range Officer and in charge of Post Schools. (Fort Preble, Feb. 10.)

Add. 2d Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 2d Art., is appointed Post Adjutant. (Fort Trumbull, Feb. 13.)

Lance Corp. Walter Weishampel, Light Battery F, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

## 3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

1st Lieut. Wm. G. Haan, 3d Art., is relieved as a member of the board of officers convened by par. 1, S. O. 152, Department California, Dec. 9, 1896. (S. O. 16, D. C., Feb. 1.)

## 4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

1st Sergt. Alan B. Sutherland, Battery 1, 4th Art., will be discharged the service of the United States on Feb. 16, 1897. (H. Q. A., Feb. 12.)

Corp. J. Lanzon, B, 5th Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. William Walsh appointed Corporal.

Corp. John Brown, L, 5th Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. J. H. McClernan appointed Corporal.

Corp. John Marine has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. H. D. Nelson appointed Corporal in Battery K, 5th Art.

## 5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for 5 days is granted 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art. (Fort Slocum, Feb. 15.)

## 1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

1st Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, Q. M. 1st Inf., is detailed as a member of the board of officers convened by par. 1, S. O. 152, D. Cal., dated Dec. 9, 1896, vice 1st Lieut. Wm. G. Haan, 3d Art., relieved. (S. O. 16, D. C., February 1.)

1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf., is relieved at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for temporary duty. (S. O. 16, D. C., Feb. 1.)

1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the General Court Martial, instituted by par. 1, S. O. 15, c. s., D. Cal. (S. O. 16, D. C., Feb. 1.)

1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the General Court Martial instituted by par. 2, S. O. 12, c. s., D. Cal., vice 1st Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., who is relieved. (S. O. 16, D. C., Feb. 1.)

1st Lieut. Robert H. Noble, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty and with a view to his appointment as Regimental Adjutant. (S. O. 16, D. C., Feb. 1.)

## 4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

The resignation, by Capt. George B. Davis, C. S., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of Infantry (4th Regiment), only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 10, 1897. (H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

## 6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Corp. W. J. Schuck, D, 6th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. John Wunder appointed Corporal.

## 9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSTER.

Leave for 7 days, with permission to apply for an extension of 23 days, is granted Capt. Thos. S. McCaleb, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, Feb. 13.)

1st Sergt. G. W. McGaffin, A, 9th Inf., is appointed Sergeant Major, vice Sergt. Maj. John McCarthy, appointed Ordnance Sergeant. (9th Inf., Madison Barracks, Feb. 14.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb, 9th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 39, D. E., Feb. 15.)

## 10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Hartsborne, Jr., 10th Inf. (H. Q. A., Feb. 15.)

We are indebted to Sergt. Maj. Donnelly for a copy of the roster of the N. C. O.'s of the 10th Infantry, corrected to January, 1897. We notice some veterans in the list holding warrants as far back as 1885.

## 12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Lance Corp. William Butler, Co. C, 12th Inf., was on Feb. 11 promoted to Corporal, vice Lindquist, reduced. Capt. Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf., at the expiration of his present leave of absence, will proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

## 17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 6, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert W. Rose, 17th Inf. (S. O. 38, D. E., Feb. 13.)

2d Lieut. T. L. Smith, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Feb. 9.)

Corp. P. H. O'Riley, F, 17th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant.

Pvt. William Reynolds, Co. F, 17th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

## 18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

Leave for one month to take effect about Feb. 25, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. J. Harry Duval, 18th Inf. (S. O. 16, D. T., Feb. 11.)

## 19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Lieut. Col. Charles C. Hood, 19th Inf., recently promoted, will report by letter to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to a station, upon the expiration of his present leave. (H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

## 20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

1st Lieut. William P. Burnham, 20th Inf., is detailed as recorder of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to relieve 1st Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th Inf. (H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

## 22d INFANTRY.—COL. CHAS. A. WIKOFF.

Leave for two months is granted to Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty as Acting Judge Advocate, Department of the Colorado. (H. Q. A., Feb. 13.)

Col. Charles A. Wikoff, 22d Inf., recently promoted, will proceed to join his regiment upon the expiration of his present leave of absence. (H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

## 25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George P. Ahern, 25th Inf., is extended one day, to cover unavoidable delay caused by abandonment of trains on account of snow blockade. (S. O. 18, D. D., Feb. 6.)

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers in the 20th Infantry are made: 1st Lieut. Frederick V. Krüg, from Co. I to F; 1st Lieut. Edward M. Lewis, from Co. F to I; 2d Lieut. Albert D. Niskern, from Co. F to K; 2d Lieut. Lucian Stacy, from Co. K to F. (H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

The following transfers, to take effect Feb. 17, are ordered: 2d Lieut. Harry O. Willard, from the 7th Cavalry to the 10th Cavalry, Troop B; 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, from the 10th Cavalry to the 7th Cavalry, Troop I; 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 7th Cav., recently transferred from the 10th Cavalry, will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

## INAUGURATION PARADE.

The troops hereinafter specified will participate in the ceremonies at Washington, D. C., on the 4th of March next, attending the inauguration of the President of the United States: The four troops of the 3d Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen; the band and four troops of the 6th Cavalry from Fort Myer; Light Battery E, 1st Art., from Washington Barracks; Light Battery D, 5th Art., from Fort Hamilton; three foot batteries of the 4th Artillery, with band, from Washington Barracks, under a field officer; four foot batteries from Fort Monroe, Va., with band, under a field officer; one foot battery, 4th Artillery, from Fort McHenry, Md.; all of the foot artillery will be under the command of Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th Art.; the 17th Infantry, from Columbus Barracks, Ohio; the 3d Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, the light battery from Fort Hamilton, and the 17th Infantry, from Columbus Barracks, will leave their respective posts in time to arrive at Washington, March 2. The 3d Cavalry will go into camp at Fort Myer and the light battery and infantry into camp at Washington Barracks. The batteries from Fort Monroe and Fort McHenry will time their departure so as to reach Washington in ample season to take part in the ceremonies of March 4. (S. O. 39, D. E., Feb. 15.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Ord. Sergt. Thomas McCane, Fort McIntosh, Texas; Sergt. William Flynn, Co. A, 20th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Corp. William J. Casey, Battery E, 5th Art., Fort Wadsworth, New York; Pvt. Henry Ameling, Troop K, 4th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Pvt. Charles Birch, Co. B, 20th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (H. Q. A., Feb. 11.)

## BOARDS OF EXAMINATION.

Boards of officers, constituted as hereinafter set forth, are ordered to meet on Feb. 27, at the respective stations designated, for the mental and physical examination of such candidates for the Military Academy as may be authorized to appear before them, viz.:

At Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, 2d Art.; Maj. Charles L. Heizmann, Surg.; Capt. Robert B. Ball, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, 2d Art.

At West Point, New York.

Maj. George H. Torney, Surg.; Capt. Charles F. Mason, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Samson L. Faison, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, 3d Inf.

At Fort McHenry, Maryland.

Maj. Charles K. Winne, Surg.; Maj. George B. Rodney, 4th Art.; Capt. W. Fitzhugh Carter, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Richard P. Strong, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art.

At Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

Lieut. Col. William H. Gardner, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. George B. Walker, 6th Inf.; Capt. Zerah W. Torrey, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, 6th Inf.

At Fort McPherson, Georgia.

Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William F. Martin, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank G. Kalk, 5th Inf.



At Jackson Barracks, Louisiana.

Maj. William L. Haskin, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William L. Kenly, 1st Art.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Maj. Louis M. Maus, Surg.; Capt. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav.; Capt. William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Alexander N. Stark, Asst. Surg.

At Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surg.; Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf.; Capt. James A. Leyden, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., 2d Art.

At Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Maj. Joseph B. Girard, Surg.; Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Asst. Surg.; Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav.; Capt. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Capt. John M. Banister, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John B. Kerr, 6th Cav.; Capt. Henry B. Moon, 20th Inf.; Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. James A. Cole, 6th Cav.

At Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Capt. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Inf.; Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. George Bell, Jr., 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. John H. Beacom, 3d Inf.

At post near Little Rock, Arkansas.

Maj. Daniel A. Appel, Surg.; Capt. James A. Buchanan, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 11th Inf.

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

Lieut. Col. George M. Randall, 8th Inf.; Maj. Joseph K. Corson, Surg.; 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Capt. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav.; Capt. Guy L. Edie, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Euclid B. Frick, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Randolph, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, 3d Art.

At Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Maj. John Van R. Hoff, Surg.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Armand I. Lasseigne, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John S. Kulp, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf. (H. Q. A., Feb. 16.)

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTIONS.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf.; Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; Capt. Geo. E. Bushnell, Med. Dept.; Capt. James B. Hickey, 8th Cav.; Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Peter Murray, 3d Inf., will assemble at St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 16, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of such soldiers as shall be ordered before it, with a view to determine their eligibility for entering the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army. The following named soldiers having been recommended for promotion, will report before the above board March 16: Sergt. Howard B. Oursler, Co. C, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.; Corp. Samuel C. Vestal, Co. E, 2d Inf.; Fort Keogh, Mont.; Corp. Charles S. Lincoln, Co. B, 2d Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont.; Pvt. Spottswood W. Taliaferro, Co. C, 25th Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (S. O. 19, D. D., Feb. 8.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: Col. Charles A. Wilcox (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, 19th Inf.), to the 22d Infantry, to date from Jan. 28, 1897, vice Casey, retired; Lieut. Col. Charles C. Hood (promoted from Major, 7th Infantry), to the 19th Infantry, to date from Jan. 28, 1897, vice Wilcox, promoted; Maj. Constant Williams (promoted from Captain, 7th Infantry), to the 7th Infantry, to date from Jan. 28, 1897, vice Hood, promoted. (H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Grant, Ariz., Feb. 5, 1897. Detail: Maj. Charles Hobart, 15th Inf.; Capt. George K. McGunagle, 15th Inf.; Capt. Horatio G. Sichel, 7th Cav.; Capt. David D. Mitchell, 15th Inf.; Capt. William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Corcoran, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert J. Fleming, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Ross L. Bush, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John McA. Palmer, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Nathan K. Averill, 7th Cav.; Additional 2d Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Will T. May, 15th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. S. D. C., Feb. 2.)

At Fort Bayard, N. M., Feb. 9, 1897. Detail: Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, 15th Inf.; Capt. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf.; Capt. George A. Cornish, 15th Inf.; Capt. George F. Cooke, 15th Inf.; Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Cotter, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edmund Wittenmyer, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alexander R. Piper, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James A. Lynch, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward T. Hartmann, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William T. Littebrant, 7th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. S. D. C., Feb. 2.)

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1. Detail: Capt. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav.; Capt. John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.; Capt. George H. G. Gale, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William E. Birkhimer, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. John M. Neall, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James E. Nolan, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. John P. Hains, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. William S. McNair, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard, 3d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 15, D. Cal., Jan. 30.)

At Fort Logan, Colo., Feb. 8. Detail: Capt. Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav.; Capt. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, 7th Inf.; Capt. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; Capt. Geo. S. Young, 7th Inf.; Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.; Capt. James B. Jackson, 7th Inf.; Capt. Daniel A. Frederick, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George W. Melver, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William Wallace, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George H. Jamerson, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles E. Russell, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas A. Wansboro, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William S. Graves, 7th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 9, D. C., Feb. 4.)

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., Feb. 12. Detail: Maj. Wirt Davis, 5th Cav.; Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 23d Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav.; Capt. Charles G. Ayres, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg.; Addl. 2d Lieut. George S. Goodale, 23d

Inf.; 2d Lieut. James G. Harbord, 5th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 15, D. T., Feb. 9.)

At Fort Brown, Tex., Feb. 15. Detail: Maj. Henry Wagner, 5th Cav.; Capt. Richard I. Eskridge, 23d Inf.; Capt. William P. Kendall, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Homer W. Wheeler, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank Parker, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry G. Cole, 23d Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 14, D. T., Feb. 8.)

At Columbus Barracks, O., Feb. 19. Detail: Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf.; Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.; Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th Inf.; Capt. William P. Rogers, 17th Inf.; Capt. James M. Burns, 17th Inf.; Capt. Charles St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf.; Capt. James D. Nickerson, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Dennis M. Michie, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William D. Davis, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 39, D. E., Feb. 15.)

Garrison C. M. Fort Adams. Detail: Capt. R. R. Ball, Lieuts. H. Rowan C. De W. Willcox and H. F. Jackson. (Fort Adams, Feb. 17.)

G. C. M. at Fort Robinson, Feb. 15. Detail: Capt. Eugene D. Dimmick, Martin B. Hughes, Clarence A. Stedman, 2d Lieuts. Kenzie W. Walker, Edward E. Hartwick, George F. Hamilton, Addl. 2d Lieut. Lanning Parsons, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, 9th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 19, D. C., Feb. 9.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. William C. Rafferty, 1st Art., and Isaac N. Lewis, 2d Art., are relieved from duty as members of the Board on the Regulation of Seacoast Artillery Fire; and 1st Lieut. Charles F. Parker, 2d Art., is detailed as a member of the board. Lieut. Rafferty will join his regiment. Lieut. Lewis will report to the Board on the Regulation of Seacoast Artillery Fire for such duty as the board may assign to him pertaining to the installation of the type system for the control of artillery fire which is about to be established at Fort Wadsworth. (H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

Leave until Aug. 28, 1897, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Cadet Harry E. Mitchell, 3d Class, U. S. M. A. (H. Q. A., Feb. 17.)

Corpl. Hugh Welch is transferred from M to D, 2d Art. (2d Art., Fort Adams, Feb. 17.)

2d Lieut. H. V. Evans, 6th Inf., is detailed for practice and instruction in military signaling. (Fort Thomas, Feb. 15.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, 4th Art. (Washington Barracks, Feb. 12.)

Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M. Gen., is announced as Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of California, relieving Maj. Wells Willard, C. S., now in temporary charge of the office. (G. O. 5, D. C. Jan. 31.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles Maurer, is assigned to duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (S. O. 20, D. C., Feb. 8.)

1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, is detailed as additional member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort McIntosh, Texas. (S. O. 17, D. Tex., Feb. 13.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Gardner, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., Feb. 18.)

Leave granted Lieut. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Q. M., 19th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Feb. 18.)

The Battalion of Engineers will proceed to Washington, D. C., in season to participate in the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th of March next. The company at West Point will join the companies from Willets Point, as they pass through Jersey City, and will separate from them at that place on returning from Washington. (H. Q. A., Feb. 16.)

G. O. S. H. Q. A. A. G. O. FEB. 15, 1897.

Publishes the proceeding findings, etc., of a G. C. M. in the case of 1st Lieut. Frank Owen, 14th U. S. Inf., who was tried before a G. C. M., at Fort Vancouver, Washington, of which Col. Hugh A. Theaker, 10th Inf., was president, and Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, Acting J. A., was Judge Advocate, on the following charges:

Charge I.—"Presenting or causing to be presented to the United States authorities for payment false and fraudulent claims against the United States, knowing them to be false and fraudulent, in violation of the 60th Article of War."

Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

There were two specifications under the first charge and four under the second, all alleging the duplication of his payment for the month of November, 1896. The accused pleaded "Not guilty" to all the charges and specifications. The court found him guilty of all the charges and specifications. Sentence.—"To be dismissed the service of the United States."

The record of the proceedings of the G. C. M. in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Frank Owen, 14th U. S. Inf., having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders thereon:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 15, 1897.

The foregoing record, findings, and sentence of the court martial in the case of 1st Lieut. Frank Owen are hereby approved.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of the G. C. M. in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Frank Owen, 14th U. S. Inf., will take effect March 1, 1897, from which date Lieut. Owen will cease to be an officer of the Army.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

FEB. 16.—Col. George Henry Weeks, to be Quartermaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General, Feb. 16, 1897, vice Sawtelle, retired.

Lieut. Col. James Grafton Carleton Lee, to be Assistant Quartermaster General, with the rank of Colonel, vice Weeks.

Maj. James M. Marshall, to be Deputy Quartermaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lee, promoted.

Capt. John Wesley Pullman, to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Major, vice Marshall.

Lieut. Alfred M. Palmer, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, vice Pullman, promoted.

FEB. 18.—1st Lieuts. R. B. Turner, 6th Inf., U. S. A.; Daniel A. Frederick, 7th Inf., U. S. A., and Edgar Hubert, 8th Inf., U. S. A., to be Captains.

2d Lieuts. F. S. Wild, 17th Inf., U. S. A.; William O. Johnson, 19th Inf., U. S. A., and James R. Lindsay, 14th Inf., U. S. A., to be 1st Lieutenants.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The following names became so badly mixed up in setting the list of confirmations of Jan. 20, published in our issue of Jan. 23, that we reprint them here. As they were given correctly, however, in our issue of Jan. 30, under the heading of "Assignments to Regiments," we presume that Lieut. Leitch has had no difficulty in establishing his own identity:

2d Lieut. Ulysses G. Kemp, 8th Cav., to be 1st Lieut.

tenant, 7th Cav., Troop E, to date from Dec. 15, 1896, vice Bullock, deceased.

2d Lieut. Robert H. Wallace, 2d Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, Troop G, to date from Jan. 4, 1897, vice Brainard, appointed Captain and C. S.

2d Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, 8th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, 6th Cav., Troop F, to date from Jan. 5, 1897, vice Cruise, appointed Captain and A. Q. M.

2d Lieut. Joseph D. Leitch, 24th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, 7th Infantry, Co. H, to date from Dec. 22, 1896, vice J. B. Jackson, promoted.

The following nominations for promotions were confirmed by the Senate on the dates below given:

FEB. 11.—Lieut. Col. Edward Moale, 3d Inf., to be colonel; Maj. Francis Edmund Lacey, 17th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. Augustus Whittemore Corliss, 8th Inf., to be major.

Corps of Engineers.

FEB. 15.—Lieut. Col. Jared Augustine Smith, to be colonel; Maj. Charles Julius Allen, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. Smith Stallard Leach, to be major; 1st Lieut. William Edward Craighill, to be captain; 2d Lieut. James Bates Cavanaugh, to be 1st lieutenant.

Quartermaster's Department.

Maj. Edwin Byron Atwood, Q. M., to be deputy quartermaster general; Capt. George Enoch Pond, A. Q. M., to be quartermaster.

FEB. 16.—Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Secretary Herbert proposes to make a strong fight for torpedo boats, notwithstanding the practical decision of members of the House Naval Committee not to provide for the authorization of any of these ships during the present session of Congress. He has invited members of the Senate and naval committees of the two Houses of Congress to take a trip on torpedo boat No. 6, when that vessel arrives in Washington. The boat has been ordered to come direct to Washington and will lose no time in reaching her destination, the idea of the Secretary being to take the members of the committee on a run to show them just what a torpedo boat can do. It is expected that the run will take place on the Potomac River between this city and Mount Vernon.

Bluejackets and marines will participate in McKinley's inauguration. Secretary Herbert is now corresponding with Rear Admiral Bunce as to the advisability of bringing certain ships of the Navy to Alexandria, six miles below Washington, and transporting the men by rail to Washington to participate in the parade. The fleet will disband in a few days. The Maine will go to New Orleans where she will be joined by the Texas and both vessels will be anchored in that harbor until the conclusion of the Mardi Gras festival to be held there on March 2 and 3. The Montgomery has been ordered to Mobile, Ala., to attend a Madi Gras festival to be held in that city about the same time. The Vesuvius will go on filibustering patrol duty in Florida waters. The remainder of the ships attached to the North Atlantic squadron will return to Hampton Roads and as many men as can be conveniently spared will be placed on board the Dolphin and another light draft vessel, probably the Marblehead, and sent to Alexandria. All the marines at the Washington Barracks will turn out, so that the Navy may be expected to be well represented at the new President's inauguration.

Maj. Horatio B. Lowry, U. S. M. C., appeared on Friday before a medical board to undergo examination with a view to his retirement. An effort was made by the Department some months ago to retire Maj. Lowry, but it failed, and a court of inquiry was appointed to investigate irregularities in connection with certain contracts relating to work for the Marine Corps. He was censured for the course he had pursued and it was thought that the whole matter had been settled. The Department, however, has decided to again attempt to retire Maj. Lowry and he has therefore been ordered before the Board.

President Cleveland has allowed the bill to place J. N. Quackenbush on the retired list of the Navy with the rank of Commander, to become a law without his approval.

The promotion to Captain of 1st Lieut. John M. Carson, of the 5th Cav., is a source of great gratification to his many friends. Capt. Carson is a native of Pennsylvania, graduated from West Point, in 1885, being commissioned 2d Lieutenant of the 5th Cav. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant of the 7th Cav. in 1891, and was transferred to the 5th Cav., Feb. 9, 1892.

It is practically settled that Capt. William M. Black, C. E., U. S. A., will succeed Maj. Charles F. Powell, C. E., in the office of Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. The decision to relieve Maj. Powell involves no reflection upon the administration of that officer, who has, in fact, held the post longer than any of his predecessors. The detail is usually for four years, and Maj. Powell has already exceeded that limit by over six months. Capt. Black, who has been selected for this assignment, is regarded as one of the brightest officers in the Engineer Corps.

Sergts. James W. Clinton, 4th Cav.; Alexander T. Devonshire, 21st Inf., U. S. A., and Robert Field, 8th Cav., U. S. A., and Corp. Henry E. Eames, 4th Cav., U. S. A., to be 2d Lieutenants. The Sergeants and Corporal are the first enlisted men qualified for commissions at the recent examinations, to be recommended for promotion to rank of the line.

Admiral Beardslee has been conducting a series of fleet maneuvers off San Diego, Cal., the ships which have taken part being the Philadelphia, Marion, Monadnock and Monterey. Feb. 20 a three-days' fête will begin at San Diego, in which the officers and crews of these ships and of two ships of the British North Pacific squadron, one of which will be the Pheasant, will take part.

Appointments of cadets to Military Academy, West Point: G. P. Howes, Jr. (Alt.) (3d Dist.), Va.; E. Llewellyn Bull (Alt.) Basking Ridge (3d Dist.), N. J.; Emory J. Pike (Alt.), Sigourney (6th Dist.), Ia.; Walbridge H. Powell, Rolla (8th Dist.), Mo.; Beverly F. Browne, Accomack County (1st Dist.), Va.; John J. McCracken (Alt.), Fredericksburg (1st Dist.), Va.; John A. Lancaster, Jr., Wetumpka (5th Dist.), Ala.; Albert H. Hornady (Alt.), Lafayette (5th Dist.), Ala.; G. Walter Dewall (Alt.), Cheraw (5th Dist.), S. C.; Edmund K. Sterling, Detroit (1st Dist.), Mich.; Charles F. Delbridge (Alt.), Detroit (1st Dist.), Mich.; Stephen H. Wood (Alt.), Lynchburg (6th Dist.), Va.

The marriage of Miss Helen Luella Snow to Mr. Hugh Alexander Bain, of New York, occurred at noon, Wednesday, Feb. 17, at the home of her uncle, Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N. Miss Ellen A. Rice, of Rockland, Me., was maid of honor, and Mr. Jesse Lewishohn, of New York City, best man.



**BLACK, STARR & FROST**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**BALL, BLACK & CO.,**  
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,  
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER  
AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES  
AND FANCY GOODS. Will give SPECIAL  
ATTENTION to ALL ORDERS BY MAIL; also  
FOR GOODS OUTSIDE OF OUR LINE.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the  
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can  
supply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.,**  
**ARTISTS' MATERIALS**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Catalogues of our various departments on request.  
NEW YORK—201 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

LAW OFFICES of **J. E. BLOOM**, (Formerly 4th U. S. Artillery.)  
165 & 167 N. Y. City. Correspondence invited.

**CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.**  
GEORGE HAMLIN, President.  
31 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.  
Choicest Old Clarets, White Wines,  
Grape Brandy, Port, Sherry, Muscatel, Etc.  
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

**DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED INSTANTLY**  
Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cures Deafness when all else fails,  
as glasses help eyes. Self Adjusting. NO PAIN. Whispers  
heard. Send to F. Hines Co., 555 N. Y. for free book. Office Trial Free

**HAIR HEALTH RENEWS YOUTHFUL COLOR**  
Our GRAY HAIR, Cures Baldness, Stops Hairfall, Stops  
Itching, Don't Wash Hair, Use Hair Dressing, etc. postpaid. Send to  
London Supply Co. 661 Broadway, New York, for Hair Dressing & Skin Care from FRANK

Established in 1856.



**Potted Meats,  
Lunch Meats,  
Boneless Hams,  
Rolled Ox  
Tongue,  
Game,  
Curried Fowl.**

**BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,  
Truffled Chicken Livers, Soups, Plum Pudding, Extra Quality  
Peaches and Pears, &c.**

No solder used inside the can. No Acid ever used in soldering  
the cans. We make no pretension to cheap prices, but  
**GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF EVERY CAN.**  
Sold by all first-class Grocers.

**RICHARDSON & ROBBINS,  
Dover, Del.**

**LUCKEY & SAMMIS, Tailors.**  
**ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.**  
296-298 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.  
Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guaranteed.

The "Illustrated American" has sent a special artist to  
accompany the fleet of warships under command of  
Adml. Bunce, which is to maneuver off Charleston Har-  
bor. Each week during the maneuvers, which are ex-  
pected to be very interesting, the artist will send back  
sketches and photographs to the "Illustrated Ameri-  
can," which will lend unique and vivid interest to its al-  
ways bright pages.

The Legislature of South Dakota has petitioned Con-  
gress to make Fort Meade, located within the limits of  
that State, a permanent post. It lies in the eastern part  
of the Black Hills, adjacent to the Sioux Indian reserva-  
tion, and with rapid railroad connection to the Crow In-  
dian reservation in Montana. The Legislature deems it  
necessary, owing to the allotment of lands to the Indians,  
for the protection of the people of the western part of the  
State that the post be made permanent.

John Fiske, the eminent historian, has prepared for  
the March number of the "Atlantic Monthly" an article  
on the Arbitration Treaty, in which he endeavors to  
show by a historical survey how the progress of industry  
and the relations between the United States and Great  
Britain make such a treaty a logical event; and he ex-  
plains what he considers the benefits that are sure to  
come from it in the future. He believes that nearly all  
our disputes in the past could have been adjusted under  
such a treaty, and that the treaty is a natural ally of  
commerce and industrial advancement for the bringing of  
a new era in the history of government.

**JACOB REED'S SONS**  
**Merchant and  
Military Tailors**  
Makers of Uniforms for Officers of the Army and Navy. Moderate  
Prices for High Grade, Strictly Regulation Goods.  
Seventy Years' Experience.  
**Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.**  
Price List on Application.

**THE COMMAND OF THE SEA.**  
**The Effect of Maritime Command**  
ON LAND CAMPAIGNS SINCE WATERLOO.  
By Major C. E. Callwell, R. A.  
With Seven Maps and Plans. Post 8vo., 6/- net.  
"The most important contribution to greater strategy  
which has recently been issued from the press."  
—ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE.  
**WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS,**  
EDINBURGH and LONDON.

**A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE**  
**YALE MIXTURE.**  
Made by MARBURG BROS.,  
The American Tobacco Co., Successors.  
**A Delightful Blend of**  
St. James' Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine  
Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Ex-  
tra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Cele-  
brated Brand "Pickings."

**DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.**  
A large party of officials from the War Department,  
Senators and Representatives, went down the Potomac  
from Washington last Saturday to inspect the progress  
of the work of the rehabilitation of Fort Washington.  
In the party were the Secretary of War, Senator Haw-  
ley, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Af-  
fairs; Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. Wilson,  
Chief of Engineers; Capt. W. Crozier, inventor of the  
Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriage. The prin-  
cipal event of the day was the firing of the big 10-inch  
disappearing gun which has recently been placed in po-  
sition. The battery is being erected a short distance  
above the fort, on a high point of land, which gives a  
broad sweep up and down stream. The guns are 200 feet  
above the river, behind immense earthworks, so that it  
would be practically impossible to reach them from ships  
below. Emplacements have already been built for sev-  
eral 10-inch guns and emplacements for another battery  
of the same big guns are already in course of construc-  
tion at a point a short distance below. There are 70  
feet of concrete and earth between the guns and the  
outer bank. Of the two big Crozier guns that are to  
constitute the main feature of the upper battery, only  
one is in place and mounted, but the second is on the  
spot and will be mounted as quickly as practicable.  
Three shots were fired on Saturday at a point five miles  
up the river. The gun was fired at an elevation of 9  
degrees, an angle at which the shot will enter the water  
at once without any danger of ricocheting. The three  
shots struck the water within a very short distance of  
each other.

When the scheme of fortifications at this point is com-  
pleted, there will be located opposite Fort Washington,  
Fort Sheridan, mounting probably four 12-inch guns, and  
two or three 8-inch guns. By next July three guns will  
be in place at Fort Washington, and within a year the  
whole system of defense will be completed. With but  
two guns in place and the torpedo system and subma-  
rine mines, it is believed that no fleet could pass the  
fort. Within a few months barracks will be completed  
at Fort Washington, and early in the autumn one com-  
pany, in charge of three officers will be stationed there.  
Later, when all the guns are in place, it will be neces-  
sary to station several artillery batteries at the post.

It appears that the defeat of the plan to have the West  
Point cadets at the inauguration is not regarded as set-  
tled by the rejection of the item for that purpose in the  
Military Academy appropriation, for a joint resolution for  
the participation of the cadets of the naval and military  
academies was introduced Feb. 12 by Mr. Frye (Rep.,  
Me.). It reads as follows: "Resolved, by the Senate of  
the United States, the House of Representatives concur-  
ring, that, in view of the fact that the people are in-  
terested in the United States Military and Naval acad-  
emies and in the future officers of the American Army  
and Navy, that the President, as Commander-in-Chief,  
be, and hereby is, requested to direct that the command-  
ants of the Military and Naval academies be ordered to  
report on March 4, with cadets and bands, to the chief  
marshal of the inaugural parade, for participation there-  
in, and that for the purpose of transportation and sub-  
sistence such sum of money is appropriated, to be im-"

# IVORY SOAP

99 $\frac{1}{100}$ % PURE

"Men should be what they  
seem" and so should soaps,  
but Ivory is the only soap  
that is 99 $\frac{4}{100}$  per cent pure.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

diately available, as may be necessary, from any moneys  
in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

In an article on the training of peace maneuvers as a  
preparation for reconnaissance duties in war, the "Mil-  
itär Wochenblatt" shows that they are a pale and mislead-  
ing reflection of what actually takes place in war. Hos-  
tile action can only be indicated, and even then will most  
probably be disregarded, so that there must be much  
that is palpably unreal about peace maneuvers. An Aus-  
trian officer complains that "during the performance of  
field service of this kind, cavalry patrols may be seen  
troting comfortably and undismayed under a hot fire  
from the opposite outposts, and patrols and scouting  
parties riding undisturbed in and out of hostile lines, and  
encamping tranquilly in their immediate neighborhood."

As a substitute for the House bill the Senate Naval  
Committee has reported a bill permitting the Secretary  
of the Navy to use any patent taken out by a Navy  
officer, such officer to demand royalty, etc., through the  
Court of Claims, decision on which must be made with-  
in one year. The Secretary is prohibited from making  
any contract for the use of any patent, and no patent  
shall be issued to a navy officer without the Secretary's  
approval. An adverse report has been made on the bill  
for the relief of officers and men of the gunboats Kin-  
eo and Chocura.

In an article on General W. T. Sherman, the Brooklyn  
"Eagle" says: "Finding the practice of law far from re-  
munerative, Sherman undertook the management of his  
father-in-law's farm, situated forty miles from Leaven-  
worth. This also proving unsatisfactory, he decided to  
re-enter the Army, in which the income, though small,  
was certain. His first assignment was to the post of  
superintendent of a military college to be established at  
Alexandria, La. His duties were arduous, as the large  
building in the midst of four hundred acres of pine was  
barren of furniture." General Sherman was a civilian  
when he was superintendent of the Louisiana "State  
Seminary of Learning and Military Academy," at Alex-  
andria, and "Professor of Engineering, Architecture  
and Drawing," 1859-61. He re-entered the Army May  
14, 1861, as Colonel 13th Infantry, having resigned Sept.  
6, 1853.

The Gattemann system for firing high explosives is  
the work of a Chicago inventor. The head of the shell is  
of solid steel, and carries the usual compression band,  
which fits into the rifling of the gun and gives the pro-  
jectile a rotary motion. All the main part of the shell  
back of the core and the copper compression band is  
made slightly smaller than the rifling. It is held in place  
by little bugs or warts on the outside, about a foot apart,  
and only four to the circumference. It was claimed that  
by this arrangement the gases generated by the powder  
when exploded first seek an exit out around the sides  
of the shell, and thus equalize the pressure on the in-  
terior of the shell itself. The back of the shell is closed  
by a plunger composed of two plates of steel bolted over  
asbestos filling to keep the flames of the powder away  
from the gun cotton with which it was proposed to load  
the shell. The curious thing about the shell is that the  
main jacket is extremely thin, running from three-  
eighths of an inch at the head down to one-fourth of an  
inch or even less.

Instead of gun cotton the shell fired on Wednesday  
was loaded with water and discharged from the great  
13-inch gun calibrated to 12 inches with a velocity of 1,730  
feet per second. The shell broke up thirty inches from  
the muzzle of the gun, the pressure exerted by the pow-  
der gases being 5.8 inches. Some days ago the Gatte-  
mann shell was fired with a pressure of 4.8 tons, the  
walls being thinner than the shell used on Wednesday.  
Capt. Sampson says that the experiment shows that the  
walls must be made thicker or a lower pressure than 5  
tons be exerted, otherwise he does not believe that the  
system will work satisfactorily.



# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1897.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6 a year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4 each copy; clubs ordering 10 or more, \$3 each copy. Club rates are strictly in advance. The offer of the club rates is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is six dollars a year. Domestic Postage prepaid. Foreign Postage, \$1 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by express money order, post office order, check or draft, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the "Journal."

## To Advertisers.

The "Army and Navy Journal" has much the largest circulation of any service periodical in the United States, and it reaches a class of readers all over the world not easily accessible by other mediums.

Standard of Measurement: 14 Agate lines to the inch. Standard width columns (four on page), \$5.00 per line per annum, \$3.00 per line six months, \$2.00 per line three months, 80 cts. per line one month, 25 cts. per line one issue. Editorial page (three columns on page), \$8.00 per line per annum, \$5.00 per line six months, \$3.00 per line three months, \$1.25 per line one month, 40 cts. per line one issue. Reading notices, 50 cts. per line, Agate.

W. C. & F. P. Church, Proprietors.

Bennett B'g., 93-101 Nassau st., New York.

## NAVAL ALLOTMENTS.

Officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps go to sea with a much better feeling when they know that their wives, families, sweethearts, mothers, fathers, their cousins and their aunts, are provided for beyond peradventure, as they sail away to the Asiatic, European, South Atlantic, North Atlantic, Pacific or other American naval stations. The butchers, the bakers, the candlestick makers, the dressmakers, milliners and others, are also glad to know that they are provided for. Very few understand the *modus operandi* of the provision.

By act of Congress, officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, from the highest to the lowest, are authorized to allot for the support of their families, other relatives, or for their own savings, for such time as they may be absent on public duty, such portions of their pay as they may desire, provided, that in case of enlisted men, at least one month's pay shall be to their credit, at all times, on the rolls of the paymaster of the vessel on which they are serving. Formerly, naval apprentices were not allowed to make allotments, but under the Regulations for the Government of the Navy of the United States, approved by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, Hillary A. Herbert, July 28, 1896, requiring enlisted men allot to have to their credit at least one month's pay at all times, apprentices are allowed to make allotments, and as they nearly all have dependent relatives, very few of them fail to do so. The clerical work connected with allotments has, under the new Regulations, increased 100 per cent., and the number of allotments registered 200 per cent.

The allotments are payable to the person designated, on the last day of the month, at one of seven Navy Pay Offices, located, respectively, at Washington, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and San Francisco, as may be preferred by the allotter and named in the power of attorney for the purpose. To meet the payments to the allottee, which are continued from one to thirty-six months, as may be stated in the power of attorney, the amount allotted is charged to the allotter, in his pay account, on the pay rolls of the vessel, which include payments to the last days of March, June, September and December, and transmitted by the paymaster, with his vouchers and accounts, to the Auditor for the Navy, at the Treasury Department, within twenty days thereafter, unless, as is sometimes the case, accounts are so voluminous that more time is granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Auditor, for their making up. The amounts thus charged upon the rolls remain in the "general account of advances," for the "Pay of the Navy," and "Pay of the Marine Corps," from which funds payments are made by the Navy Pay Officers, or, as they are called in the new Regulations, Purchasing Pay Officers, at the places designated, to the allottees.

A person desiring to make an allotment, advises the pay officer of his vessel through the proper official channels, and a power of attorney reading: "By these Presents, We, the undersigned do allot the sums set opposite our names per month of our pay for the support of our families (or otherwise) and do hereby appoint the person named opposite each of our signatures our attorney to receive the money, for that purpose, from the Purchasing Pay Officer at the place named." The power of attorney is then registered by the pay officer of the vessel, and after having been signed by the Commanding Officer as "approved," is transmitted in duplicate to the Auditor for the Navy, who opens an account on his books in the name of the allotter, for the benefit of the allottee. One copy of the power of attorney is filed in the office of the Auditor, and the other transmitted to the Purchasing Pay Officer who is to make the payments.

Each month the amount allotted is paid to the allottee,

who signs receipts in duplicate, one of which the Purchasing Pay Officer transmits to the Auditor, with his quarterly accounts, as vouchers for the payments, and retains the duplicate. Upon receipt of the vouchers, the Auditor causes the amounts paid to be charged to the individual accounts of the allottees, and, when the vouchers have been examined and found correct, the amounts are allowed to the credit of Purchasing Pay Officers in settlement of their accounts.

When the pay rolls of the vessels arrive at the office of the Auditor, the amounts charged thereon on account of allotments are credited to the individual accounts of the allottees; the amounts credited offsetting the amounts charged as paid. When an officer, or enlisted man, is transferred to another vessel, which occurs frequently, the allotment account, stating the whole amount charged to the time of transfer, is transmitted to the new paymaster, with the transfer account of the person, and the charges continued upon the rolls of the new vessel by the new paymaster.

The Auditor for the Navy is immediately advised of the transfer of the allotment and amount charged. Sometimes they are transferred six or eight times during the life of an allotment. In ample time before expiration of the allotment, or if the allotter desires to discontinue payments to the allottee for any reason, or in case of death or desertion of the allotter, the paymaster transmits to the Auditor formal request for discontinuance, stating reason, the last month and whole amount charged. Upon receipt of the request by the Auditor, the date of its receipt and the amount reported charged is entered upon the credit side of the account, and the Purchasing Pay Officer is requested by the Auditor to discontinue payments after paying for the month reported as the last month charged on the rolls of the vessel upon which the allotter has served. The Purchasing Pay Officer having paid for the last month charged, advises the Auditor of the whole amount paid by him, and entry thereof is made upon the debit side of the account. In the course of requisite time, when all the signed receipts for payments have been received by the Auditor and entered upon the debit side of the account, and all the charges upon the paymaster's rolls have been received and entered upon the credit side of the account, the same is balanced and closed. If, for any reason, which is seldom, more has been charged on the rolls of the vessel than paid, or more has been paid by the Purchasing Pay Officer, than charged, the allotter is advised, through the paymaster, to make claim to the Auditor, in writing; an account is stated and a certificate of indebtedness transmitted to the paymaster for credit of the amount on his rolls to the allotter, or the paymaster of the vessel is requested to charge him with the amount of overpayment, as the case may be. Upon the books of the Auditor, when the accounts are balanced and closed, there have been double entries of the amounts paid and charged, so that the Government, as well as the allotter and allottee, is protected against errors. When the Congressional Committee known as the "Dockery Committee," examined the system of Treasury accounts several years ago, the "expert accountant" of the committee evidenced much interest in the matter of Navy Allotments and pronounced the system "perfect." An error, by which the Government, an allotter or allottee, has lost a dollar, has not occurred for years.

Some officers make more than one allotment, one for the support of their families payable at one Navy Pay Office, one to the tailor who supplies uniform, other clothes, and naval equipments, another at pay office, and one to the savings or other bank, in which they deposit their savings at a third pay office.

The amounts allotted are from \$1 to \$375 per month. The annual report of the Auditor for the Navy, to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, shows that during the year 1,179 new accounts were opened and 1,115 balanced and closed. The number transferred from the rolls and vessels of pay officers to those of others was 1,110. June 30, 1896, the report shows there were 1,405 open allotment accounts on the books of the Auditor for the Navy, who is as a matter of course an active agent in the welfare of the Navy, and in close touch, officially, with its officers. The allotment system is one of the many advantages the Navy possesses that the Army does not. There is no reason why the conduct of the several Departments of the Government should not be uniform in system, but every reason why it should be.

## THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

Our service contemporary, the "Army and Navy Gazette," of London, is solicitous on the subject of our assertion of the Monroe doctrine, concerning which it says what follows:

The Monroe doctrine pushed to its uttermost limit, as in the resolution of Senator Cameron, must needs give reason for serious reflection in this or, indeed, in any European country with possessions in America. The question of international law, or rather the lack of its observance, which a large portion of the United States press apparently heedlessly raises on this rash resolution, does not apply to Spain alone. As to how colonies of European powers in, geographically speaking, American limits are governed or administered it does not become us to consider, and our well-known sympathy with our cousins across the Atlantic makes us chary of condemning them in any matter. But we must be careful not to allow the theory that the Government of the United States has a title to interfere between a European mother country and a colony which existed before the United States were thought of as a government to pass unchallenged. Without raising invidious comparisons we

cannot place ourselves in the position of a strong man who can see a passer-by attacked by a footpad without a demonstration in favor of the former. Such conduct will in all probability expose the cautious and not noble-minded spectator to become himself a prey to the same robber later on. "L'appétit vient en mangeant." It may be found not much more difficult to steal half a continent than to steal an island.

How it can be possible for even a section of the people of the United States, with all its experience of the difficulties of the negro question, to wish to saddle itself with the administration of countries where the black race is largely represented passes human comprehension. But that a certain minority, desirous of annexation to the States exists in all the large West Indian Islands, save Haiti, it is idle to deny. Besides which there are vast territories both north and south of the country ruled over by President Cleveland which do not contain any of the troublesome African race, and which doubtless would be very welcome to the American land-grabber. Therefore, the owners of those territories, even from the most selfish motives, are bound to protest against the interference of the United States of America between Spain and her rebellious colony.

The Journal of Commerce, after repeating its approval of President Cleveland's attitude, gives its opinion as follows: "The Senate's procedure shows that national trials and dangers are without effect in restraining the spirit of irresponsible rashness." Most true, and the unpreparedness of the United States to enforce such views as those enunciated by Senator Cameron is patent to all. In Cuba, at this moment, Spain possesses an army of 200,000 troops of all sorts, exclusive of native volunteers; at home she has 128,000 men with the colors. So that, allowing for sick, desertions, and so forth, and giving 100,000 men as necessary to deal with the Cuban insurgents, Spain can actually oppose 100,000 seasoned troops to any American force which may attempt a landing in the island. The establishment of the American Army is 25,000 men, which is rarely approached. It is true that a smaller establishment at the commencement of the secession was quickly raised to 186,000 in 1861, to 637,000 in 1862, and to over 1,000,000 in 1865; but those huge forces, themselves at first undisciplined, had to meet only brave undisciplined foes, which would not be the case at present, and the agonies of that struggle are not beyond the remembrance of those who are not yet old. So that were a war entered into now against Spain the position of the United States' land forces would be one of hopeless disparity. Nor is their sea powers sufficiently strong to prevent an enterprising enemy at the gates, so to speak, of New Orleans attempting an occupation which would have an enormous moral effect. The ships of war of the United States number but seventy-four in all. Of these nineteen are merely coast-defense vessels and three torpedo-boats, and five are really powerful battleships. Spain, though she has only one battleship, possesses nine cruisers of various classes, and it is doubtful if among them there are so many obsolete vessels as exist in the United States Navy. Moreover, Spain has an excellent coaling station in Havana; the United States have not one in Caribbean waters. So that, if not sentiments of justice and political honesty, at least those of self-interest ought to convince the most rash of Americans that any armed interference in the Hispano-Cuban question is fraught with considerable peril to the Union.

Col. Jared A. Smith, Corps of Engineers, whose promotion to that grade has resulted from the appointment of Col. John M. Wilson as Chief of Engineers, has been the recipient of many hearty congratulations from his numerous friends throughout the country. A correspondent at Cleveland, Ohio (in which city Col. Smith is stationed) writes of the pleasure it has given to all who know him in that city to learn of the promotion, and says: "All here are pleased at the rise to the highest grade in the corps next to the head and the consequent enlargement of his scope of usefulness to the country at large. Col. Smith is a past master in his profession, and possessed of remarkable energy and perseverance to bring upon any questions which pertain to his profession as an engineer and an officer of the Army. When his wonderful capacity for dealing with details, his tenacious memory, and thoroughly trained business mind are considered, his great success in the many important public works entrusted to his care is readily accounted for. In private life he is a kindly gentleman, courteous and kind to all with whom he comes in contact, socially or officially. It is extremely gratifying to this community especially, as it must be to the Army and the country, that the casualties of the service have occasioned the promotion of this distinguished officer."

Much excitement has been aroused in France on the subject of the new quick-firing Canet gun with which it is proposed to strengthen the French artillery, as Germany is contemplating a similar increase. The "Armée Territoriale" compares the situation to the diplomatic tension which precedes a declaration of war, and remarks that a hasty change in war material has this drawback, that while a power making it enjoys for some time the advantage conferred by priority, it is soon distanced by other powers which have benefited by its experiences. The journal illustrates its meaning by instancing the superiority of its artillery adopted in 1878, over that of Germany adopted in 1873, a superiority preserved notwithstanding improvements introduced by the Germans in 1891. It also instances the Lebel rifle which cannot now claim over models of late years the superiority which it had when adopted by the French Army.



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1897.

The past week has been filled to an unusual degree with events of interest. On Wednesday evening a musicale was given by the West Point Musical Club, at the quarters of Dr. Mason.

On the same evening (Wednesday) the West Point Whist Club played an interesting game with a team from the Brooklyn Whist Club, and succeeded in defeating the visitors by four tricks (eight points).

Professor Edgerton had charge of the very successful officers' hop, one of the regular series, which took place on Thursday evening, Feb. 11. As has been the custom this winter, cards were provided for those preferring this form of amusement to dancing. Professor and Mrs. Michie, Professor and Mrs. Larned, Miss Lieber, Professor and Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Wilder, Miss Tremaine, Miss Brown, Miss Dwight and Mrs. Dwight, guests of Lieut. Rice, Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art., a guest of Professor Edgerton, were among those present.

At the cadets' one-hundredth-night hop, which took place on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, the guests were received by Mrs. Pierce and Cadets Connor, Nesbitt and Stuart, G. W. Among the young ladies present were the following: Miss Lieber, of Washington; Miss Howard, of Richmond, Va.; Miss Shipman, Miss Honey, Miss Patten, of Governors Island; Miss Wilson, of the Academy; Miss Parker, of Perth Amboy; Miss Beekman, Miss Byron, of New York; Miss Tremaine, of Willowbrook; Miss Duryea, of Brooklyn; Miss Kimberly, of Brooklyn; Miss Leavitt, Miss de Carron, of Stamford, Conn.; Miss Skiddy, Miss Plummer, of New York; Miss Alexander, of Kentucky, the Misses Belknap, of Vassar; Miss Miller, of New York; Miss Taylor, of New York; Miss Altwell, of New York; Miss Kelly, of Newburgh; Miss Ward, of Orange, N. J.; Miss Peel, Miss Underwood, of New York; Miss Page Mason, of Virginia, and Miss Mason, of New York; Miss J. Ward, the Misses Davis, the Misses Crancy, Miss Spurgin and Miss Eleanor Parker, of West Point.

Mrs. Michie is visiting Miss Mahan at Elizabeth, N. J. Miss Davis has returned from a visit to Miss Knight at Willets Point. Capt. Bellinger and Lieut. Richardson are spending their leaves at Fort Monroe, Va. Mrs. Barlow, mother of Cadet Barlow, of the 1st class, spent Sunday at the post as a guest at the hotel.

The marriage of Miss Missie Brown, daughter of ex-Gov. Brown, Nashville, Tenn., and sister of Cadet Lytle Brown, of the 1st class, to Hon. Archie Majoribanks, brother-in-law of the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, will shortly occur. The Earl of Aberdeen and his family, who will be among the guests at the wedding, are now en route to Nashville.

The one-hundredth-night entertainment will be given on Saturday evening of the present week, Feb. 20.

On Sunday the bishop of the diocese will administer the rite of confirmation at the morning service at the cadet chapel.

On Friday evening, Feb. 20, the last hop of the series of officers' hops to be given before Lent. There will be one hop after Easter, which will occur on Thursday evening, April 22.

The following have been among guests visiting at the post: Miss Lieber and Miss Howard, guests of Mrs. Larned; Miss Patten, a guest of the Misses Davis; Miss Byron, a guest of Mrs. Bellinger; Miss Mabel Tremaine, a guest of Mrs. Wilder; Miss Ward, a guest of Miss Spurgin; Miss Mason, of New York, a cousin of Dr. Mason, a guest of Mrs. Mason; Miss Wilson, a guest of Mrs. Bruff; Miss Peel and Miss Underwood, guests of Mrs. Harding; Miss Alexander, a guest of Mrs. West; Miss Parker and Miss Beekman, guests of Mrs. Parker; Miss Cruikshank, sister of Lieut. Cruikshank, a guest of Mrs. King; Rev. Dr. Holcomb, a guest of Mr. Denton; Lieut. Fuger, 13th Inf., a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. King; Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, a guest of Professor and Mrs. Edgerton.

## EXPERIENCES OF ADMIRAL BUNCE'S SQUADRON.

Since the abatement of the great storm of Feb. 6 the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Adm. Bunce, assembled off Charleston for maneuvers, have been busy in the various drills, even in drenching rain. Exercises have been had with the guns, torpedoes, searchlights, and in signalling, etc., with excellent effect, and the practice will prove of great benefit, and it is hoped the experiences may also be profited by, by the powers that be. Much interest was manifested in the blockading line, established to prevent the torpedo boat Vesuvius from running into Charleston Harbor unobserved. On Feb. 12 the battleship Maine, flagship New York, battleship Indiana, and cruiser Columbia, steamed to the southward, taking positions at intervals of 3,000 yards. Shortly after 6 o'clock the Vesuvius drew away to the south also, and was soon lost in the fog.

At 7 o'clock the test was well begun. The blockading ships brought their searchlights into play, and it was then realized how small was their chance of detecting the Vesuvius in such foggy weather. The lights, which usually threw a brilliant path of radiance for 3,000 yards over the water, proved utterly inadequate to the task of penetrating the fog. Objects 300 yards away could scarcely be distinguished with the aid of the most powerful of the searchlights. Heading in between two of the vessels, it is said the Vesuvius succeeded in passing into the harbor without detection. On Feb. 13 another attempt at blockade running was made, the fleet being reinforced by the Massachusetts and Amphitrite. This time the weather conditions favored the blockading vessels, for the night was fine. The Vesuvius steamed seaward at the appointed time, and then turned about to run the blockade. In the first attempt she was discovered from the Maine. In the second attempt the Vesuvius actually succeeded in passing between the Maine and Massachusetts without discovery, when the searchlights from the Amphitrite fell upon her some 4,000 yards from the Maine and Massachusetts, and almost beyond the gun range. The Vesuvius again turned about for another trial. In the third attempt she was quickly found by the New York. On the fourth occasion the torpedo boat attempted to pass by the flank of the Massachusetts, but was discovered. The Vesuvius in the fifth and last attempt to get by was discovered by the New York. The squadron exercised in great gun practice outside Charleston on Feb. 15, and on the 18th were reviewed by Secretary of the Navy Herbert from the Dolphin. On Feb. 20 the work of the fleet having been accomplished it will then break up. If they do not go to Washington for the inauguration, it is understood that the New York, Columbia, Massachusetts, Indiana and Fern will proceed direct to Hampton Roads for coal, and thence to New York, where they will arrive not later than March 2. The Dolphin and Vesuvius will go to the Florida coast looking for filibusters, and the Maine will proceed to New Orleans. Should the Terror join the

fleet in the meantime, she will go to Norfolk with the flagship. The Amphitrite was to remain at Charleston until Feb. 22, and then go to New York.

The Maine left the fleet to proceed to Port Royal on Feb. 18. The results of the maneuvers are considered very satisfactory, aside from affording needed practice for officers and men. It was also the means of bringing to light a number of defects in the vessels which otherwise might not have been discovered.

The recent experience of these vessels has resulted in a number of recommendations to the Navy Department made by their commanding officers, some of which have been approved by Rear Adm. Bunce. The most important of these recommendations is that made by Capt. Wise, commanding the Amphitrite. That officer recommends that the superstructure of this vessel be removed. The monitor suffered no damage in the storm. She rolled considerably, it is true, but her rolling was easy and no trouble was experienced. Capt. Wise, however, believes that her performance would have been much more creditable had her superstructure been removed. He points out that the force of the waves dashing against the superstructure makes the ship more uncomfortable than if they were allowed a clean sweep. Rear Adm. Bunce approved the recommendation. It is extremely doubtful, however, if the Department will take any action in the matter; at least there is no intention to this end existing at the present time among the Department officials. They will no doubt continue, as they have for thirty years, to fly in the face of facts concerning the monitor established by experience a generation ago. Capt. Crowninshield complains bitterly of the character of the whaleboats supplied to the Maine, and urges that lighter boats, pulling six oars, be supplied. This recommendation will probably be approved. The Maine rolled considerably in the gale, and her turrets were almost submerged. She stood up nobly, however. Rear Adm. Bunce, it is said, has recommended some changes in the armament of this vessel. The commanding officer of the Marblehead wants heavier guns for the Marblehead, believing that they will prove more satisfactory. The New York's performance was entirely satisfactory, and she is the subject of great praise, both from her commanding officer and Rear Adm. Bunce.

## RETIREMENT OF GENERAL SAWTELLE.

The Senate Naval Committee, at its meeting on Thursday, ordered a favorable report upon the nomination of Col. George H. Weeks to be Quartermaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General, vice Brig. Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, retired. No apprehension is felt by Col. Weeks' friends as to the action of the Senate now that the committee has favorably reported the nomination. Some fear was expressed in certain quarters that the Republican friends of McKinley on the committee would object to a favorable report on the ground that the President was taking Army patronage from Maj. McKinley which properly belonged to the next administration. It was pointed out, however, that Gen. Sawtelle's retirement really made little difference in this connection, and the nomination was allowed to favorably go through with a unanimous report.

Great surprise was felt when it was learned that Gen. Sawtelle had been retired and Col. Weeks nominated to fill the vacancy created by such retirement. Gen. Sawtelle was placed on the retired list under the forty years' service law, a request to this effect having recently been forwarded to the President. Mr. Cleveland promptly granted the application, and selected Col. Weeks to be the retiring Quartermaster General's successor. Col. Weeks is now No. 3 on the list of officers of his grade, his seniors being Col. M. I. Ludington and James M. Moore. Col. Moore and Col. Ludington, however, will not retire until 1901 and 1903 respectively, and friends of Col. Weeks say that as the last-named officer will retire on Feb. 3, 1898, there is ample time for their appointment to the grade of Quartermaster General. Col. Weeks has been on duty as principal assistant to the Quartermaster General and is now Acting Quartermaster General. His selection has been a subject of a great deal of favorable comment, and he has received a large number of congratulations upon his prospective promotion.

## U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Feb. 17, 1897.

The last of the series of hops before Lent will be held in the armory Saturday evening, Feb. 20. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Colvocoresses will give a tea in honor of her niece, Miss Lee. Mrs. Anderson is a guest of Mrs. Moale, at the Board House. Miss Logan, who has been visiting the Misses Porter, will return to Newport this week. The arrangement of the mess hall has been considerably changed, there being now only three tables to a division. The crew are all at the training table, and the work of training has commenced in earnest. There are thirty-two cadets in training.

Miss Parker, of Portsmouth, N. H., will be the guest of Mrs. Bousch this week.

The Burlington "Free Press" has been asking Gen. O. Howard, U. S. A., whether he was to be sent abroad as Minister to Turkey, to which Gen. Howard replied that he had not received any such intimation, but, on the contrary, had just received word from Mr. McKinley's secretary at Canton that letters recommending the appointment of Rev. Robert Nourse, D. D., had been received.

"If tendered would you accept the office," was asked. "It is wise to wait for the tender of an office before saying whether you will accept or not," replied the General. "The position itself would be one of great responsibility and considerable perplexity at this juncture and certainly I should give it a very careful consideration if by any chance it were offered me before making a rejoinder."

Lieut. Alfred M. Palmer, 24th U. S. Inf., nominated this week for Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, is a bright, practical officer with an experience of nearly thirteen years in the ranks, from private to sergeant major, and of seventeen years as a commissioned officer. He was about twenty when he joined the Army in 1867.

Grave charges have been filed by the late Nicaraguan Canal Board, consisting of Lieut. Col. Ludlow, U. S. A., Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott, U. S. N., and Mr. Noble, of Chicago, against Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., who was engineer of the Nicaraguan Canal Company. The board charges that Mr. Menocal was guilty of deliberate falsehood in his testimony before the House Committee of Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Mr. Menocal declared that the board had been engaged only two weeks on canal survey, while members of the board claim that forty-six days were spent in the work. At the time of Ludlow's testimony, he threatened to prefer charges against Menocal, and this threat has been carried out. Both Ludlow and Endicott absolutely refuse to discuss the matter. It is learned that it is the intention of the President to act on the charge before the expiration of his administration.

## THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. McADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

## NAVY MANEUVERS.

FEB. 11.—Lieut. H. P. Jones, detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Detroit.

Lieut. S. W. B. Diehl, detached from the Detroit and ordered to the Cincinnati.

Lieut. J. B. Murdock, detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Detroit.

Lieut. C. W. Bartlett, detached from the Cincinnati and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Asst. Engr. C. W. Livermore, retired, granted six months' leave abroad.

Surg. C. G. Herndon, granted six months' leave from Feb. 16.

Chief Engr. A. H. Able, member engineering examining board, Philadelphia, Feb. 15.

Passed Engr. E. R. Freeman, ordered for examination for promotion, at Philadelphia, Feb. 15.

FEB. 12.—Ensign E. S. Galbraith, sick leave extended four months from Feb. 16.

Chaplain T. A. Gill, ordered before medical survey board, Feb. 16.

FEB. 13.—Lieut. J. C. Fremont, detached from the command of the Cushing and ordered to command torpedo boat No. 6.

Ensign G. C. Davison, detached from the Cushing and ordered to torpedo boat No. 6.

Lieut. C. M. Fahs, detached from steel inspection duty at Pittsburgh and ordered to the Constellation Feb. 17.

Passed Asst. Engr. O. W. Koester, detached from duty with and ordered to the Ericsson Feb. 18.

Ensign L. A. Bostwick, detached from Naval War College and ordered to the Ericsson Feb. 18.

Lieut. N. R. Usher, detached from duty and ordered to the Ericsson Feb. 18.

Lieut. H. W. Harrison, detached from the Adams on relief and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh, detached from Naval Observatory Feb. 20 and ordered to the Castine Feb. 25.

Lieut. J. H. C. Holcombe, detached from the Castine and ordered to the Adams.

Lieut. W. A. Gill, detached from the Constellation Feb. 17 and ordered to the Branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia.

Comdr. T. F. Jewell, detached from command of the Marblehead March 15, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Comdr. H. Elmer, detached from command of the Naval Station, New London, March 11, and ordered to command the Marblehead March 15.

Comdr. G. W. Pigman to command Naval Station, New London, March 11.

FEB. 15.—The following officers are detailed a court of inquiry to meet at League Island Feb. 17, to investigate the damage sustained by the cruiser Brooklyn in grounding on Schooner Ledge on Jan. 30: Commo. George Dewey, Capt. J. C. Watson, Capt. H. F. Picking and Lieut. S. A. Stanton, judge advocate.

FEB. 15.—Pay Clerk J. S. Alexander, appointed Pay Clerk at Naval Home, Philadelphia, to report Feb. 20.

W. D. Bolland, appointed Pay Clerk of the Adams.

Pay Clerk T. G. Hensche, appointment revoked on detachment of Paymr. Redfield from the Minneapolis, about April 1.

Capt. G. C. Remy, president Board Dry Dock No. 3, New York.

Naval Constr. J. F. Hansom, member Board Dry Dock No. 3.

Civil Engr. C. C. Wolcott, member Board Dry Dock No. 3.

Lieut. E. B. Barry, to examination for promotion, Washington, Feb. 23.

FEB. 16.—Surg. R. Whiting, placed on retired list, Feb. 15.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Rosenbleuth, detached from Raleigh, Feb. 20, and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Asst. Paymr. J. Fyffe, ordered to R. S. Wabash for instruction.

Boatswain W. Carter, retired, Feb. 15.

Boatswain D. Ward, retired, Feb. 15.

Lieut. W. S. Sims, detached R. S. Richmond, and ordered to Paris as Naval Attache, steamer Feb. 24.

Ensign G. F. Cooper, ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, Feb. 25.

Passed Asst. Surg. S. G. Evans, granted leave two weeks from Feb. 26.

FEB. 17.—Chief Engr. C. J. Habighurst, ordered as inspector boiler tubes, Philadelphia, Pa., Newcastle, Del.; Reading, Pa.; Washington, Pa., and McKeesport, Pa.; perform travel.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The following nominations in the U. S. Marine Corps have been confirmed by the Senate:

FEB. 12.—Maj. Robert W. Huntington, to be a lieutenant colonel; Capt. Charles F. Williams, to be a major; 1st Lieut. Harry K. White, to be a captain, and 2d Lieut. Elisha Theall, to be a 1st lieutenant.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The torpedo boat Cushing arrived at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 15, and was put out of commission. Her officers and crew were ordered to repair at once to Bristol, R. I., for the purpose of bringing torpedo boat No. 6 to Washington, in order that members of Congress may have an opportunity of seeing the workings of the speedy craft. No. 6 was built by the Herreshoffs, and has a speed record of nearly 20 knots, making her the fastest boat in the Navy. She will arrive in Washington within a few days.

Orders were issued from the Navy Department on Feb. 13, creating a court of inquiry to investigate the circumstances surrounding the grounding of the Brooklyn in the Delaware River. The detail of the court is Commo. Dewey, Capt. Watson and Picking, and Lieut. Stanton as recorder. The board met at League Island Yard on Feb. 17.

Asst. Paymr. William P. Brawley, U. S. N., of the Yantic, stationed at Montevideo, has forwarded his resignation to the Navy Department. No reason is known for his action, and no action has as yet been taken by the Department.

The Massena is the first triple-screw ironclad built for the French Navy. The Jeanne d'Arc, which is being constructed at Toulon, will be, says "Le Yacht," the most powerful cruiser, building or built, in the world, either as regards defensive armor, guns or speed. Her armor belt is a 75 mm. belt of Harveyized steel, her estimated speed 23 knots, while she will carry, besides smaller quick-firing artillery, two guns of 19 cm. caliber, in protected turrets. According to the same journal, the problem of submarine navigation has been so far advanced that the special trials of the Gustave Zede have resulted most successfully, it having been found possible to direct the little vessel in any way under water. The officer conducting the trials, Lieut. Darrieus, has been specially summoned to Paris in order that the matter



may be further examined with reference to its bearings on naval warfare.

The Navy Department has reaffirmed its policy that marines shall be placed at the guns on ship board under their own officers whenever practicable. There has been stubborn opposition to this policy on the part of many officers of the line for many years, who claim to have acted in the interest of the sailors. The question was recently brought up by Capt. Sands, commanding the cruiser Columbia, on the ground that the Regulations were not altogether clear on the subject. In reply, he has been informed that under the policy adopted by the Department marines must be detailed at the guns, and, so far as practicable, be under command of their own officers. Heretofore, the Regulations have been variously construed as allowing the commanding officers discretion in the matter.

A bill was introduced in the New York Legislature, Feb. 16, solidifying the much discussed movement toward establishing a sailors' rest near the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The measure provides the means of incorporating the institution. It was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cantor, of New York, and names Mayors Strong and Wurster and the following residents of Brooklyn as the incorporators: Commo. Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N.; James W. Elwell, Capt. Francis J. Higginson, U. S. N.; Alexander E. Orr, Eugene G. Blackford and William Berri. These incorporators are authorized to establish an institution in the vicinity of the Navy Yard, which shall afford to the sailors a comfortable and convenient home, where reading matter, sleeping accommodations and refreshments may be had at reasonable figures. The aim is the social and moral improvement of the enlisted men of the Navy. The corporation is authorized by the bill to hold property up to a valuation of \$500,000.

Commo. Hichborn, Chief Naval Inspector, U. S. N., inspected this week work on the cruiser Brooklyn, now repairing in League Island Navy Yard dry dock. Commo. Hichborn finds the damage much more serious than had been anticipated, and complains of the difficulty under which workmen labor while repairing her bottom. There are but 26 inches of space between the floor of the dock and the bottom to the ship, which renders the driving of the heavy rivets into the bottom of the vessel very unhandy. If Commo. Hichborn's ship-smiths find 26 inches too little space in which to work while repairing the bottom of the Brooklyn, they will find it much more difficult, when occasion arises, to repair the bottom of the ship in the new Walsh timber dry dock at Brooklyn, where the space, as has already several times been pointed out in the "Army and Navy Journal" is but 17 inches. Experienced persons can appreciate the decrease of even so small a space as 9 inches when riveting heavy plates into place on a ship's bottom, which would be in any case insufficient.

A correspondent writing from San Diego, Cal., Feb. 12, says the following vessels of the U. S. Navy were in port on that date: Albatross, Capt. Moser; Corwin, Capt. Reed; Monterey, Capt. Clark; Monadnock, Capt. Sumner; Philadelphia, Capt. Cotton; Marion, Capt. Green. The Oregon was expected in a few days. The Adams is on her way here. A grand water carnival, to be held on Washington's Birthday, including a big parade of all the men from the fleet and Army and National Guard, in honor of Rear Adml. Beardslee, who will review the parade.

The U. S. S. Annapolis, constructed at Elizabethport, N. J., has been towed to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Officers of the Engineer and Construction Corps of the Navy are much gratified at the action taken by the Naval Committee of the House, when it considered the Naval Personnel bill, in placing their corps next to the line in the order of precedence. Under the law, the Navy is composed of the line, medical corps, pay corps, engineer corps, chaplains, professors of mathematics, construction corps and civil engineers. In its consideration of the Naval Personnel bill, before it indefinitely postponed consideration of the measure, the committee decided to place the line first in the order of precedence; next the engineer corps; then the construction corps; medical corps; pay corps; chaplains; professors of mathematics; civil engineers, warrant officers, and, finally, enlisted men. Officers of the Engineer and Construction Corps say that the action of the committee establishes a precedent which will enable them to secure favorable consideration in this connection when the Naval Personnel bill is considered during the next Congress. Representative Wilson is determined to push the bill reported by the sub-committee as vigorously as possible, and is expected to use his influence with Maj. McKinley to assist in securing the enactment of the measure.

The Naval Steel Board has been dissolved. Before his departure for Charleston on Thursday, Secretary Herbert issued orders referring all matters relating to steel to the several bureaus concerned. Thus in the future all steel material intended for hulls will go to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, all steel material required for boilers or engineering work shall be referred to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, etc. This action was taken by Secretary Herbert on the recommendation of Asst. Naval Constr. Dashiell, who pointed out the cumbersome of the present method. The inspectors at the several steel works will not be affected by the change. They will simply be required to make reports of inspections to the Bureau whose material they may be called upon to inspect. Asst. Naval Constr. Dashiell will remain on duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Passed Asst. Engr. E. R. Freeman will be available for duty. Capt. G. W. Coffin, it is expected, will be assigned to duty as president of the Examining Board. John Hogan, a sailmaker, who died Feb. 14 in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, enlisted in 1842 in Battery E, 3d U. S. Art., and served in the Indian wars. Two of his brothers enlisted at the same time in the Regular Army and served through the Indian and Mexican wars. A fourth brother served in the Navy during the Rebellion. He was seventy-four years old.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Capt. F. Tuttle has arrived in Washington to discuss with the Treasury officials the sealing situation in the Arctic Ocean. Capt. Tuttle is at present in command of the Bear, and his services on board that vessel have been a matter of official commendation.

FEB. 11.—1st Asst. Engr. A. J. Howison, granted ten days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. H. O. Slayton, granted five days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. H. L. Boyd, granted three days' leave.

Cruising grounds of the Revenue steamer Corwin extended from the Mexican boundary line to Hartford, Cal.

FEB. 12.—No orders.

FEB. 13.—Chief Engr. W. J. Phillips, detached from the Bear upon relief, and ordered to the Winona.

1st Asst. Engr. W. E. Maccoun, detached from the Grant and assigned to duty as Asst. Insp. of Labor and Materials for machinery, on the Revenue steamer McCulloch, at Philadelphia, Pa.

1st Lieut. Howard Emery, detached from the Wolcott and ordered to the Perry.

2d Lieut. J. G. Berry, detached from the Wolcott and ordered to the Grant.

FEB. 14.—Sunday.

FEB. 15.—3d Lieut. R. Ridgely, Jr., granted two days' leave.

3d Lieut. J. C. Hooker, granted an extension of leave for ten days.

Appointment of S. M. Rock as Acting 2d Assistant Engineer in the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, extended until commissioned as a 2d Assistant Engineer.

FEB. 16.—No orders.

FEB. 17.—Capt. J. A. Slamm, granted an extension of leave for 30 days.

2d Asst. Engr. W. L. Maxwell, granted an extension of leave for five days.

Capt. Russell Glover, Superintendent of Construction, authorized to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on construction duty, not oftener than once a week.

The commanding officers of the Revenue steamers Grant and Perry ordered to proceed to sea, with their commands to search for the American schooner Aida.

Following officers registered at the Department during the week: 1st Asst. Engr. A. J. Howison, 1st Lieut. O. D. Myrick and Capt. S. E. Maguire and A. B. Davis.

The Revenue steamer Golden Gate was launched at Seattle, Wash., on the 13th inst. The Golden Gate is the first steel vessel built in the State of Washington, when completed, she will replace the Revenue steamer Hartley at San Francisco.

The Revenue steamer Gresham, at Cleveland, Ohio, has been accepted, and 2d Lieut. James M. Moore, directed to assume charge of her.

The cruising grounds of the Revenue steamer Corwin have been extended from the Mexican boundary line to Hartford, Cal.

The Revenue steamer Golden Gate was successfully launched at Seattle, Feb. 13.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.

At Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 15.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.)

Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) Arrived at Navy Yard, New York, Feb. 14, from Newport News, Va. She has just returned from a six months' cruise in West Indian waters, and comes to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to be thoroughly overhauled. The vessel is to be fitted with a new spar deck. Address Navy Yard, New York.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.)

To sail from Charleston, Feb. 22, for New York.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, (e. s.) At Smyrna Feb. 19. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.)

Making surveys in Jiquilisco Bay, Salvador. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a. s.)

At Chemulpo, Korea, Feb. 19.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.)

At League Island, Pa., for repairs. Address League Island, Pa.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.)

At Norfolk, Va. Will return to Montevideo. Address Norfolk for the present.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.)

At Smyrna, Feb. 19.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.)

Off Charleston, S. C., Feb. 19.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Freemont (s. d.)

Arrived at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 14, where she will go out of commission and receive repairs. Her commander and crew will be transferred to Torpedo Boat No. 6, ordered in commission March 18.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (a. s.)

At Hong Kong, China, Feb. 11. Her next ports were to be Bangkok and Colombo. Address New York Navy Yard. Will bring home a number of time-expired men from other vessels.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover.

At Charleston, S. C., Feb. 19. Address Charleston.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton.

(Nautical school-ship of Massachusetts.) At Boston, Mass.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher.

New York Navy Yard. Address there. Was put in commission Feb. 18. Her officers are Lieut. N. R. Usher, Ensign I. A. Bostwick, P. A. Engr. O. W. Koester.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.)

Left Newport, R. I., Jan. 19, on a cruise, the itinerary of which is as follows: Arrive Barbadoes, Feb. 19, leave Feb. 19; arrive St. Kitts, Feb. 26, leave March 11; arrive St. Thomas March 13, leave March 23; arrive La Guayra March 31, leave April 7; arrive Kingston April 14, leave April 21; arrive Key West May 5, leave May 16; arrive Savannah May 20, leave May 27; arrive Gardiner's Bay June 10. Address St. Kitts, W. I., care U. S. Consul.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.)

To sail from Charleston, S. C., Feb. 21 for Hampton Roads, Va.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempf. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.)

To sail from Charleston, S. C., Feb. 21, for Hampton Roads, Va.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.)

At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.)

(Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (a. s.)

At Bangkok, Siam, to protect American interests.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowinshield (n. a. s.)

Off Charleston, S. C., Feb. 20. To be at New Orleans, La., by March 1. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell.

At St. George, Fla., Feb. 16. Address there. Comdr. H. Elmer ordered to command on March 15.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.)

At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 7. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rogers.

(n. a. s.) To sail from Charleston, S. C., for Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 21.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze.

At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.)

At Mersine, Syria, Feb. 19.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.)

San Diego, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.)

At Tangku, China, near mouth of Peiho River for winter.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.)

At San Diego, Cal. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.)

At Key West, Fla. Has been ordered to be at Mobile, Ala. March 1, to remain a week.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a. s.)

Left Port Royal for Norfolk, Va., Feb. 13. Address there.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.)

(Flagship.) To sail from Charleston, S. C., Feb. 21 for Hampton Roads, Va.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.)

At Hong Kong, China.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. H. L. Howison (p. s.)

Arrived at San Salito, Cal., Feb. 17 from Acapulco. Address San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood.

At Monterey, Cal., Feb. 19. Will relieve the Detroit on the Asiatic station. Address San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office, for the present.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)

Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) At San Diego, Cal., Feb. 11. To sail March 1, for San Jose de Guatemala to attend the opening of the exposition there March 15.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (s. d.)

At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)

Left New York Navy Yard Feb. 13 for a cruise to Charleston, S. C.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.)

At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Comdr. J. B. Coghlan.

At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field (Public Marine School) New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.)

(Flagship of the squadron.) At Villefranche.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.)

Sailed Jan. 23 from Philadelphia on a cruise. The following is the itinerary: Arrive Martinique about Feb. 9; leave Feb. 18; arrive St. Kitts about Feb. 21; leave March 3; arrive La Guayra about March 9; leave about March 21; arrive Santa Cruz about March 30; leave about April 4; arrive St. Thomas about April 5; leave about April 10; arrive Capes of Delaware about April 23. Address St. Kitts, W. I., care of U. S. Consul.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.)

At Charleston, Feb. 19.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.)

Arrived at Galveston, Tex., Feb. 16 to receive silver service. Her run from New York to Galveston was at the rate of 12½ knots an hour. The Texas will be at New Orleans during Mardi Gras week, and is due there before March 1. Address New Orleans.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebrée (s. d.)

Off Cape San Lucas, Cal., to make survey of Pacific coast of Mexico. Address San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.)

At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury.

To sail from Charleston, S. C., Feb. 21, for patrol duty off Florida coast.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.)

At Boston, Mass.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.)

Was at Shanghai, China, Feb. 19.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller (s. a. s.)

At Montevideo, Feb. 19.

#### FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser.

(s. d.) At San Diego, Cal., where she will remain for the winter. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel.) Lieut. F. Swift.

Address Welaka, Fla., cruising in St. John's River.

The National Association of Masters and Pilots, recently in session in Washington, adopted the following resolutions: Whereas, The well organized, efficient and indispensable service rendered to commerce by the Revenue Cutter Service on the seaboard and Great Lakes demands that the service be provided with an efficient class of vessels of modern construction and enough to properly perform the work; therefore be it resolved, That we, as officers and members of the Grand Harbor of the American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels of the United States, urge upon our representative in Congress (from our respective districts), that they do all they can consistently in having a sufficient sum appropriated to construct a reasonable number of modern vessels for the Revenue Cutter Service. Resolved, That we extend to Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, of the Revenue Cutter Service, our thanks for courtesies received by us as masters and pilots upon the lakes and seaboard.

The following officers are reported in Washington: Lieut. John Downs, U. S. N., retired, Ebbitt House; Ensign R. H. Leigh, U. S. N., Ebbitt House; Ensign Chas. B. McVay, Jr., U. S. N., The Raleigh; Lieut. Karl Rohrer, U. S. N., at 1217 K street, N. W.; Lieut. J. Strauss, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. G. Bleckinger, U. S. N., Army and Navy Club; Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, U. S. N., at 1441 Massachusetts avenue, N. W.



## REGULAR AND IRREGULAR HORSEMEN.

The "Sword and the Cavalryman" says that the irregular native horsemen has one way of fighting, and the European dragoon another. These modes of fighting, utterly distinct, are well contrasted by Nolan. "As Sir Charles Napier said, the European troopers' downright blow splits the skull, the native sowar has, as a rule, neither the strength nor the nerve for this style of warfare, so he, with cunning artifice, instead of brute force, arrives at the same object by a delicate drawing cut (from the wrist) across a limb, which in nine cases out of ten severs some artery or blood vessel. The result is the same, though the weapons employed are quite different." Sir Charles Napier, writing on the subject, says: "The slicing of the Eastern horseman's razor-like scimitar is terrible."

"The Book of the Sword," by Sir Richard Burton, 1884, is a master piece on the subject. Of curved or straight swords, the author says: "The straight sword, used for thrusting, is hard to handle when the horse moves swiftly, and the broad straight blade loses its value by the length of the plane through which it has to travel. On the other hand, the bent blade 'collects,' like the battle-axe, all the momentum at the 'half weak,' or center of percussion, where the curve is greatest. Lastly, the drawing cut would be easier to the mounted man, and would most injure his enemy." "This dictum," says Col. Elliot, "happily disposes of the popular fallacy that a straight sword is the best for a mounted man. It is the best for a man on foot in the shape of a rapier, but introduce the horse into the question and the conditions are altered at once, as Burton clearly explains."

"The tuiwar, or half-curved sword of Hindustan, cuts as though it were four times as broad and only one-fourth of the thickness of the straight blade. But the drawing cut has the additional advantage of deepening the wound and cutting into the bone. Hence men of inferior strength and stature used their blades in a manner that not a little astonished and disgusted our soldiers in the Sind and Sikh campaigns. There can be little doubt that against infantry the lance is the best weapon for both ranks, but in cases where the sword, scimitar or other cutting weapon is the national arm of the troops, it would seem a doubtful policy (at all events in the case of Asiatic troops expert in the use of the sword) to replace this by the lance, which is a weapon requiring great strength of arm to wield successfully, and, as we have seen, Asiatics have not the strength or nerve of Europeans in the fight. That the sword may be victoriously employed against infantry is demonstrated by current events in Cuba, where the insurgents are engaged in a fierce struggle for liberty against the Spaniards. In "The Illustrated American" of April 20, 1896, there is an interesting article on the "Machete," Cuba's favorite weapon: "While military experts have been telling us for years that the new conditions of modern warfare have made the cavalry charges obsolete, we read nearly every day of Cuban victories won by cavalry wielding the 'terrible machete.' This machete (pronounced 'machetty') is the implement for all needs throughout Spanish America. This blade is first cousin to the saber of our own cavalry, but while the saber serves only for one purpose, the machete serves many, and is as useful in peace as in war. Almost every Spanish American above the age of childhood carries a machete. With this the laborer cuts his sugar cane, prepares firewood, and trenches the ground for his crops. The horseman wears the machete because with this he cuts his way through the woodlands during journeys over rough country. It is sword, spade and hedging bill-axe, hatchet and pruning knife. You may have the machete in nearly thirty different forms. Two things have made cavalry conspicuous in the Cuban war, at a time when men had begun to think of the cavalry as sure to take its place with the lance among the weapons of the past. First, every Cuban owns a machete and may own a horse. Given fifty Cubans with horse and machete, and you have for purposes of this war an effective troop of cavalry. Again, nearly every engagement of the war has been fought on rough ground where the infantry hollow square could not be effectively formed."

"Cavalry can rarely penetrate the square of infantry bristling with bayonet and ready to pour volley after volley into an advancing foe. But, on the other hand, infantry, formed as troops must be upon the rough Cuban battle fields, cannot easily withstand the charge of cavalry armed with the terrible machete." A glance at the present state of affairs in Cuba will show how much the insurgents have effected, principally by their cavalry. The rebel army numbers about 40,000 men, who have only a limited amount of ammunition, obtained chiefly from abroad. The Spanish Army consists of 135,000 regular troops of all arms and 40,000 volunteers drawn from Spanish residents of the island. And yet at the present moment the Spaniards have acted purely on the defensive.—United Service Gazette.

## A SOLDIER OF MANY WOUNDS.

(Specially written for "Army News.")

Of a surety, one of the great Napoleon's most famous Marshals, Oudinot, Duc de Reggio, has left behind him a record of wounds in the field that I fancy is unequalled. How he got through and survived the long series of wounds that were to stamp his sturdy frame with a network of scars, has been a mystery to modern surgery, and has passed into history. We all know of men like Lord Wolseley and Lord Roberts, who have been fairly well knocked about in action when young dashing soldiers, but the odd thing to my civilian mind is that most of Oudinot's wounds came when he carried a Field Marshal's baton. The new book from which I gather these fragments of a great soldier ought, I think, to be read by all soldiers. It comes to us in English form as follows (from Henry & Co., Ltd.): The Marshal's devoted wife, the Duchesse de Reggio, left certain unpublished souvenirs of her husband. They were edited by Gaston Stielger, and have now been done into excellent virile English by that capital translator, Alexander Teixeira de Melton.

Well, I'm not going to tell you of the Austrian, Russian and French campaigns, of the return from Elba, of Oudinot's fidelity to Louis XVIII., of the stirring scenes in which he figured. My business is of a somewhat gruesome nature, but serving to show what pluck, good constitution, and unflinching bravery can do to help a

resolute soldier over perilous maimings, and shootings, and sabering, and smashings generally. This fierce pluck of his is shown in an early anecdote. He was a colonel at six and twenty, and some of the older officers of noble birth (Oudinot was of lowly parentage) were discontented at having to obey so young a man. He made them a speech, saying, "Wait till the next engagement. If you think I bear myself badly, I will hand over my command to the worthiest among you!" He was not repudiated after that fight. Telling the story in his old age, some one remarked how he must have loved those brave men who had so fully given him their hearts. "Love them!" he exclaimed, "I should just think I did love them! I got them all killed!"

To his mind a battlefield death was the most glorious end for a soldier.

However, to his wounds. He began in 1793 with a sword wound in the head, then he went on to a fall from his stumbling horse while leading a charge at Treves (1794). He broke his leg, and he was laid up for six months of wearisome inaction. He recovered to attack Mannheim, and at Neckraam he received five saber cuts, and was left for dead. The Austrians raised his blood-stained body with respect, and found him alive, but only just alive. He was exchanged as prisoner of war, and lived to withstand the attack at Newberg for over six hours with unflinching resolution. A bullet in the thigh, three sword cuts in the neck, and a fourth in the arm, were scarcely able to tear him from the field. This "little lot" laid him up for just a month, but at Ettenheim he led a charge with his arm in a sling.

Ever in the front rank, risking his life in the mêlée, venturing into hand conflicts at the sword point, and purchasing his steps with his blood, yet, as his biographer observes, "these wounds, which placed him so high in the general estimation, were bound on the other hand to delay his advancement; they removed him for long periods from his command. He seemed to appear, only to vanish again from the battlefield. Had he been less unlucky under fire, and able to lead his men continuously, he would have speedily, if not more brilliantly, received the supreme rank that only came to him late and in the time of disaster."

Whether all this personal exposure was good soldiering or not, I must leave to military critics. I am only recording.

After another bullet wound, Napoleon sent him back to Vienna, to nurse, but in two weeks, and just two days before Austerlitz, he was back at the head of his beloved Grenadiers.

At Wagram, with his left ear pierced by a bullet, his horse killed under him, and another bullet in the leg, he held on till victory was assured. Next day Napoleon said to him:

"Do you know what you did yesterday?"

"I trust, Sire, I didn't do my duty badly."

"What you did was," said the Emperor, "well—you deserved to be shot!"

All the same, in a letter to the Minister of War (extant) the Emperor says:

"It was Gen. Oudinot who took Wagram on the 6th, at midday."

So runs on in startling style the extraordinary record for which I have not space to give full details and scenes. One sample of his heroism is a type of all. The Duchesse tells the story of one of many operations he underwent.

It was in the snows of Russia that he received a bullet which passed through his body. His foot lost hold in his stirrup, and he was dragged head downward by his startled horse until stopped by an Aide-de-Camp. The Emperor sent his Surgical Staff to be placed at the Marshal's disposal. There were no anesthetics in those days, but the Marshal refused to be bound down, as was customary. His servant gave him a napkin to bite into, and in vain the knife searched, and the wound was never probed for seven inches; the bullet, which was never extracted, could not be reached. He never gave way physically or morally, and heard all that was said. Then amid the terrible cold and dangers of the beginning of the Retreat, he had to begin a journey of a hundred leagues. He finally reached his wife, who was present at the dressing of the patient's wound. It refused to give up the bullet, but, oddly enough, gradually got rid of all that had entered with the projectile, shirt, vest, uniform, astrakhan; and it was not until his vigorous organization had expelled all these foreign bodies that the wound could be expected to heal. However, it did, but the bullet remained with him to his death. Altogether, he was seriously wounded in action some twenty-five times, and had a tidy lot of horse and carriage accidents to boot. Yet, he served the army for sixty years, and he died in peace, fortified by the rites of his religion, in his eighty-first year. He gave four sons to France, and when he died three of them and a grandson were facing the enemy. Years only accomplished what bullets had failed to do.

His body, covered with scars, was kept up wholly by a will of iron, which on a battle evening depicted itself in a typical phrase—an appropriate epitaph for this great soldier's life.

The Emperor congratulated the Marshal on his courage, and added:

"And yet there always comes a moment when the bravest man is afraid of his life."

"Sire," said Oudinot, "I have never had time for that!" I think you will agree with me that no pluckier man ever faced death in the days when hand-to-hand fighting was more common than in our present period, and that the French Marshal was, in our modern, honest, homely verdict, "One of the best." For further particulars of this great fighting man, I suggest to my soldier friends to read the book. He lived bravely and he fought superbly. Moreover, he was a good husband to the wife who adored him. Dixie!

FRERE SAUVAGE.

## ANOTHER VERSION OF THE DRAGOON BOLD.

To the Editor "Army and Navy Journal."

"The Dragoon bold, he knows no care;  
He rides along with his unkempt hair;  
Oh, where is the man who can compare  
To the dragoon bold of the Army?"

I first heard this sung in the 4th Cavalry, and doubtless many of the older officers could enlighten "Dragoon" as to the authorship of the words; the tune was pleasing and catchy. The second part of the second line was generally changed with a view to showing the destructive action on the trouser's seat of a constant pounding in the saddle, and is suggestive of Humphrey Clinker's first appearance as a postilion. One verse which followed read:

"Then, cheer my boys, the day will come  
When we'll return to our loves and home,  
With a face burned brown by a Southern sun,  
We'll spin long yarns of deeds we've done."

These last two lines were changed, perhaps to fit modern circumstances, so as to read:

"With a nose made red by sutler's rum,  
We'll spin long yarns of deeds we've done."

Those who have heard it sung by Wentz Miller, then 1st Lieutenant in that excellent regiment, can, I am sure, never forget it.

CAVALRYMAN.

## NEW 9.2-INCH WIRE GUNS.

Five new land-service 9.2-in. wire guns of special pattern are now being completed in the gun factories of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. They are the longest guns, in point of number of calibers, that have ever been built by the British Government, being 445 in. in length—only ½ in. less than the 12 in. of forty-six tons—or 48 calibers over all. Whilst upon the lathes, which have been put up in the recently erected shops, these guns look very remarkable, as their diameter outside is small and one almost expects to see them lowered into the shrinking pits in order to have another jacket passed over the breech. This reduction of diameter is extraordinary. It has, of course, been obtained by a vast extension of the employment of wire in their construction. We only trust that the authorities are not going too far in this direction; at present it seems as if the whole substance of the new guns was being made up of wire. We understand that a distinction is being made between the land-service and sea-service 9.2-in. guns in this respect the latter being wired all along the tube, or "tube-wired" as it is called, whilst the guns now under consideration are not treated in this way. It will be remembered that the Powerful and Terrible have four 9.2-in. guns of the new pattern. They are 4 ft. 1 in. less in length than the land-service weapon.

The rifling of these guns increases from 0 to a sharp pitch at the muzzle, so that there is a complete revolution of the grooves within the bore the view of the spirals from the breech is very curious. The breech gear is similar to that of the 12-in. wire guns, except that more gun metal is used in its construction and, instead of a hand wheel, there is a winch handle for opening and closing with a heavy gun-metal ball to balance it upon the opposite side of the spindle. The firing gear, which is best for percussion and electric systems, has separate locks for each system of the simplest character, which can be adjusted or detached in a moment.

The initial, or rather muzzle, velocity of the sea-service 9.2-in. gun of the new pattern is 2,347 foot seconds with a total muzzle energy of 14,520 foot tons, but the extra 4 ft. 1 in. of bore in the land-service gun will enormously enhance the value of these features, a larger quantity of cordite can be consumed before the projectile leaves the muzzle of the weapon.

We understand it has definitely been decided to adopt the improved 9.2-in. gun as a medium between the 6-in. quick-firer and the 12-in. 46-ton wire gun, and that the manufacture of further 10-in. guns will not be proceeded with at present, at least for naval service. This is the most sound principle to adopt, as the fewer classes of gun there are, the easier it is to reduce the quantity of stores and gear which are indispensable for their repair and maintenance on board ship, and the less chance there of confusion and mistakes occurring in regard to those stores.

The mountings for the guns of the Terrible and Powerful are somewhat complicated, but not so much so as the earlier ones for guns of this caliber. They can be worked either by electricity or hand gear. Heavy shield or hoods surround and enclose the guns, being 6 in. thick in front and thinning off to 4 in. at the sides. They are of nickel steel and not carbonized, we understand. Five of these mountings have been made, four for the two great cruisers and one for reserve.—Army and Navy Gazette.

## BICYCLING IN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Some particulars of the "Fahrrad-Vorschrift," or instruction concerning the training of bicyclists in the German Army are given in a recent number of the "Militär Wochenblatt." The first part of the instruction is a description of the machine, which, as we learn from the "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung," is a small safety with 1½ inch cushion tires, there being two types, one of strong build for training and the other of lighter character for use in the field. The second part of the instruction relates to the care and cleansing of the machine, and the third to training. The "Wochenblatt" informs us that the period of training is divided into three parts, and that the number of men under training will be the proportion of three to each available machine. Preliminary work begins in October, so that before the winter comes on the man is at home on his machine, and his practice is kept up during the winter months by two hours' practice weekly. From March onward the second period of the training is to fit the man to have perfect control of his machine, so as to be able to gain the full use and advantage of it. He is thus to be competent for military cycling duties during the maneuvers. Hand in hand with this work the third section of training—theoretical—goes on. It relates to the building and repair of machines, the disposition of weights, the carrying of the rifle and revolver with which the military bicyclist is armed, precautions to be taken in regard to heat and cold, the police regulations of various towns, and so forth. As will be seen, the instruction is concerned with the training rather than with the employment of the bicyclist. It concludes by saying that a number of men practically trained upon the lines laid down will render it unnecessary to employ civilian riders, which has hitherto been done, during the maneuvers.

Up to the present time in the French Army cyclists have been employed chiefly to transmit orders and carry messages, but it is now proposed to form cyclist companies of combatants—a kind of mounted infantry, using bicycles instead of ponies. An experimental company of sixty men has been formed by Captain Gérard, who has invented for their use an ingenious bicycle which folds in two, by means of a hinge on the cross-bar, so that, when folded, the front wheel and hind wheel are next each other, and the machines become readily portable on the men's shoulders. The cyclist company, at present organized, consists of four sections, twelve men each, commanded by one sergeant and two corporals, thus making up a total of forty-eight rank and file, with four sergeants and eight corporals. The folding bicycle is provided with leather braces to enable the men to carry it on their backs. The uniform is a blue jersey, a blue flannel belt, a loose cloth jacket, cut like a pilot coat, or an open Norfolk jacket, red trousers, close-fitting from the knee, leggings, and ankle boots. The equipment consists of the regulation bicycle with three pouches, each containing forty rounds of ball cartridge. In the pouch carried at the back there is room provided for the pump and the usual tools. A canvas bag is also provided to hold a spare jersey. The armament consists of a Lebel rifle and bayonet. The cyclist smiths are attached to the company. They ride on a coupled bicycle and carry spare nuts, tyres, air chambers, files, hammers, and other articles to repair the machines. A van is attached to the company containing a portable forge, a box of ammunition, and spare wheels, together with the men's knapsacks and officer's valises. This company was tested at the last autumn



maneuvers near Laon, and was used for reconnoitring, scouting, and advanced post duties. Thus, when it was thought necessary to occupy, at some distance from the main body, a given strategic point, the cycle company was despatched to take possession of it and, thanks to the rapidity of its movements for scouting and reconnoitring duties, it is said to have been very serviceable. Then the ground is impracticable, then the men fold their machines, strap them to their backs, clamber over steep, wooded hills, and then, on regaining level ground, set up their machines and are once more on the wing.

#### DEFECTS IN FRENCH BATTLESHIPS.

A want of solidarity between the various branches of the French naval service has long been held to be a serious source of weakness to that country's marine organization. And when this absence of cohesion betrays itself in petty jealousies, such as have been brought to light lately in the Arsenal of Toulon, the position becomes altogether untenable. For instance, during the last week a good deal of sensation has been created across the Channel by the official announcement that three responsible engineers in the Toulon Arsenal had been suspended as the result of a report prepared by Admiral Chateauminot, the Major General of Toulon. Such a disciplinary measure implies a very grave accusation of duty, and it appears that it has reference to the conduct of the Government engineers towards the private shipbuilding yards. The affair under notice dates from the giving out of contracts a few years ago for the construction of the two battleships, the Jauréguiberry and Carnot, which were to cost between twenty-five and thirty million francs each. The Jauréguiberry was to be built in the Seine yards of the Forges Chantiers de la Méditerranée, and the Carnot in the Government yard at Toulon. The competition between the State officials and the private builders was very keen, as each wished to have the honor of getting their vessel first out of hand. On completion the Jauréguiberry was found to be one of the finest, if not the best, ships in the French Navy; the Carnot was not so satisfactory, and from the moment she was launched this vessel gave a great deal of trouble and uneasiness to the marine authorities. It will be remembered that during the trials of the Jauréguiberry one of the boilers exploded, and the cruiser had to be sent to the Toulon Arsenal for repairs. At the same time the Carnot showed very serious defects. She sank very deep in the water, and to the astonishment of the marine authorities, accommodation had only been provided for about a quarter of the crew. In attempting to devise some means for overcoming this drawback one of the engineers was seized with the brilliant idea of fitting up quarters for the crew above the main deck, but when this was done it occurred to him that there was no light or air. Holes were then knocked into the sides, so that the problem seemed to be overcome. Unfortunately, it appeared that these ports constituted a serious danger to the stability of the vessel. In rough weather they would admit water into the superstructure, where it would be stored like an enormous reservoir and render the cruiser very heavy. But this was not all. The boilers in the Carnot were found to be so inefficient that it was prudent to use them with the greatest precaution. Consequently the Carnot is practically worthless as a battleship, and the money spent upon her construction may be said to have been thrown away. Both the Jauréguiberry and the Carnot were sent to the Toulon Arsenal for repairs. About the same time, but seeing that the former vessel needed no other repairs beyond what was to be done to the boiler, it was expected that she would be ready before the Carnot. This, however, did not suit the State engineers, who wanted to get the Carnot out of the water first, and while work on this vessel was carried out as fast as possible, the Jauréguiberry was entirely neglected. The Minister of the Marine made repeated applications for the immediate delivery of the Jauréguiberry, but the Toulon engineers declined to give him satisfaction. An inquiry was then instituted, with the result that the three engineers responsible for the delay in the repairing of the Jauréguiberry have been relieved of their functions.—"The Engineer."

#### ELECTRICITY AND THE FLIGHT OF PROJECTILES.

The Committee of the Federal Shooting Association made a curious discovery lately in tabulating certain results of shooting. It observed that on the range at the right of the range struck to the right of the bull's-eye, while on the targets to the left of the range the greater number of hits were to the left of the bull's-eye. It was further discovered that all the projectiles connected either partly or wholly of steel had become magnetized during flight. The Federal Experimental Committee having had these facts brought to their notice, thought that possibly they might have some connection with the existence of numerous wires used for electric bells and telephones either side of the range. Several additional experiments were made on other ranges, and the results fully bore out this theory.

An electric current of 8,000 volts was installed on the range at Thun by means of four 18 mm. cables laid parallel to the line of fire and 40 m. from it. In order to define the trajectory, screens of thin paper were fixed every 10 m. along the range. The first trials were made with the 1889 pattern rifle. The influence of the electric current made itself felt at once; at 260 m. the lateral deviation was already 24 m. the trajectory showed a very remarkable curve towards the electric current.

A second trial was made with the Japanese gun of 3.3 m. invented by Col. Yamagata. The minute bullet followed straight for the electric wires, broke two insulators and followed along the wires, finally wearing out its energy with the friction. Experiments were then made with artillery. The results obtained were no less startling. The range was 600 m. and the electric current was installed as before, commencing at 2,800 m., i. e., 200 m. in front of the target. The lateral deviation of the shell (common) was 10 degrees. Firing with shrapnel produced even more curious phenomena. The head of the projectile, carrying the fuse made of non-magnetic metal, was completely detached, while the body was attracted by the current. The bullets after burst showing such extraordinary variations that all accuracy of fire was totally done away with.

It was proved by these experiments that the force of attraction increases in inverse ratio to the weight of the projectile and also to its velocity. A section of infantry exposed to the fire of hostile infantry at 300 m. and firing on one flank an electric current (by means of a dynamo or accumulators) would have nothing to fear from the enemy's bullets. A company at 500 m. could be protected in a similar way, and a like arrangement would be a safeguard from artillery fire at from 900 to 1,000 m.

#### BILLY MASSY IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Cave Mountain, Ga., Jan. 18, 1897.

Mr. editor: I don't want tew pester yu none, butt ime in a heep ov trubble, an' I want yu tew help mee. Yu see hits jis thisaway. Billy Massy an me we done bin swethcharts fur a long time, an' lowed as haow wede git marid bimbeby, but billy he foun' as below that mune-shinin' wassunt very good bizness, an' he lowed hede make more munny goin' fur tew be a solger, an' so he jis went, he did, an' jined the Army. He sed when he rit hom haow as he seed lots ov marrid solgers livin' in little houses roun' the fort, an' he lowed as haow hede git a furlong an' cum home fur Crismus, an' wede git marid, an' hede take an cary me daown thar tew liv, an' wede hev a rite smart of a time goin' tew see the solgers parade, an' tew the bals, an' see em pla football an' al sich, so I got mi fixins of don, an' was reddy fur billy ter cum, butt he didn't maik no showin', an' whin I went over tew hisus mamsy's hous ter fin' out what wass the trubbell, Ant Jaine—weuns of cals hur Ant Jaine, tho' she ain't Ant tew morn haf uv us. What cud the mater bee. An' then she tole me, she did, as haow Billy hede got in the gyard hous, an' had ahul lot ofissers set on him jis cos he wantid tew hav a littel Crismus frolick, an' haow tha had tuk awa hissens pu fur thirty dollars worth, an' taold him hede got tew sta in the gyard hous thre mons.

Naow Mr. Editor, what is a pore gyrl lik me goin' tew dew. Hear ive don got ol mi fixins fur the weddin', an' thother gyrls is lafin at an' sez tha knows haow as mi billy ain't no grate shaiks nohow, an' hissens munny is gon, an' he sez as haow he haint got his solger close pad fur yet nuther, an' hese got mad at hisself an' at the officers what sot on him, an' the hull army bilin. an' jis wishes he wuz plum outen hit. An' I wunder cudent I git him out. he lied jis a little thiny bit when he was sworn in, fur he sed he wuz twenty-wun when he nowed he wussent, an' Ant Jaine, an' mammy, an' me, we ol nowed hit tew, an' uncel jack he sez haow tha can't hole enny man what ain't uv alg in pese time, butt weuns is feerd if ennybody trise tew git him out them officer fellers will set on him, billy, again, an' he wount git out tall. So plese, Mr. Editor, tel a pore gyrl what tew dew, butt mebbe if yu wud rite to the ofiser man what's captin over all them down to fort macterson tel him haow it is, hede let Billy out an' wate fur hisuns munny fur them solger close, an' then if tha won't let him, billy, cum hom, he is go plum down thar, an' wele git marid ennyhow. Danot yuuns recon that's a goode wa fur me tew dew. Yore trubheld friend.

SALLY CROFUT.

We should advise Miss Sally to put on her best clothes and go down and see Billy's officers. They may look very fierce in their war paint, but we can assure her, confidentially, that when it comes to dealing with a woman they have no more courage than a chicken.—Editor.

#### AN OLD ARMY SONG.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

In response to "Dragoon," in your issue of 6th inst:

I am not a "vet. of the Mexican War," but I was born "in the Army" and spent my boyhood "about it." Of the old Army I knew such veterans of that war as Benny Roberts, E. V. Sumner (the father of the two Cols. Sumner, now of the Army); "Joe" Monroe, Charley May, Bee, McLaws, Sykes, Loring, Lane, W. B. (now on the retired list); Judd, Burnside, Bragg, Grayson, Garland, and a host of others, all young men when I was a boy, and all of whom achieved distinction in the war with Mexico. All, with the single exception of Col. W. B. Lane, of those named above, have passed over to "Meet at the last reveille, my boys."

I have heard these songs sung, among the officers of the Army who had returned from Mexico, but never anywhere else, and give them as I remember hearing them, back in '48 and '49.

"Pass along the bowl, while the moon shines bright,  
Our wild campaign has begun,  
My boys,  
Ere to-morrow's dawn, if the breeze holds on,  
We will rock in Aransas Bay,  
My boys."

CHORUS.

"Some will sleep 'neath the prairie sod,  
Some will go back o'er the sea,  
My boys,  
But the hearts that are true to the colors and God,  
Will meet at the last reveille,  
My boys."

"Then pass along the bowl, with a steady hand,  
Drink to our sweethearts and wives,  
My boys,  
We will bid to the sea a glad good-night,  
And to-morrow we will fight, if we can,  
My boys."

CHORUS.

"Some will sleep," etc.

#### THE LAST NIGHT IN MEXICO.

"Come, fill the bowl!  
While yet our flag is streaming,  
From every castle of the suppliant foe,  
Come, fill the bowl!  
While yet the moon is beaming,  
For 'tis our last, last night in Mexico!"

CHORUS.

"Come, fill the bowl!  
The hand of peace has snatched the sword from glory,  
And laid the laurel on the victor's brow,  
Huzza! Huzza! to-morrow ends the story,  
And calls us home,  
The war is ended now."

"Come, fill the bowl!  
Pour forth the fond libation,  
To him whose daring genius brought us here,  
Come, fill the bowl.  
A handful 'gainst a nation,  
'Twas desperate odds,  
But Scott himself was there!"

CHORUS.

"Come, fill the bowl," etc.

I cannot give the author of these songs.

#### WAR AT SECOND HAND.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

"No," said the sober-faced man, "we do not want any more wars. We that know what wars are desire no further knowledge on the subject."

"Surely you could not have been old enough to be in the war of the rebellion?" exclaimed one of the party.

"No," said the sober-faced man, "but my father was, and if you knew how I have suffered from his war stories!"

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**SHIPMATE.**—Retirements on account of age in the Pay Corps of the Navy up to 1902 are as follows: 1897, Barton, Fulton and Schenck; 1898, Furey, Pritchard and Woodhull; 1899, Allen Parks, Washington, Stewart Beaman, Smith, Barry and Lyon; 1900, May; 1901, Coffey, Loomis, Cochran, Griffing, Stevenson, Smith, Tolfree, Eldredge and Whitehouse; 1902, Caswell, Cosby, Bel-lows, Williams, Denniston, Putnam and Thompson.

**G. L. R.**—We do not know of any work published relative to the positions and duties of commissioned and non-commissioned officers outside the information in the D. R. and Guard Manual.

**H. D.**—It would be quite possible and practicable to enlist at San Antonio for the heavy artillery at St. Augustine, the necessary authority having, of course, been first obtained. As you are at a military post, why not ask the recruiting officer of the post and he will give you full information.

**H. U. E.**—Gen. Russell A. Alger, who, it is almost certain, will be the next Secretary of War, was born Feb. 27, 1836, in Lafayette, O. He resides in Detroit, Mich.

**C. C.**—The selection of non-commissioned officers rests with company and regimental commanders. Read para. 256, 257 and 258, Army Regulations, 1895.

**J. W. M.**—To define the several duties of the various grades you mention would occupy much space. Batteries of artillery in the regular Army have no Ordnance Sergeant. We suggest you call at the U. S. Engineer Office, Southern Bank Building, Savannah, and doubtless you will on inquiry obtain some useful information.

**SUBSCRIBERS.**—Appointments as clerks in the Q. M. Department of the Army are now made through the Civil Service, as are messengers at Department Headquarters. The salaries of Q. M. D. clerks range from \$1,000 to \$1,800 a year; of Department Headquarters messengers \$60 a month. Honorably discharged soldiers are entitled under the law to a certain preference in certification and appointment, and also to a reduction in percentages. A recent pamphlet on the subject issued from the Government Printing Office will give you full information.

**E. N. F.**—(1) Is there a vacancy at the Naval Academy for the 3d Ohio District, if not when will there be? (2) If the district in which a person resides be filled at the Naval Academy, can the person be appointed from any unoccupied district in the State? (3) Should a person desiring to be appointed for the coming spring examinations be appointed now by the present Congressman, or by his successor, after March 4? Answer.—(1) There will be a vacancy in 1900. (2) Sometimes, by acquiring a residence in another district. (3) By the Congressman taking his seat after March 4.

**SUBSCRIBER asks:** When will the next vacancy for West Point occur in the 8th Congressional District of Indiana. Answer.—1899.

**T. asks:** Which is the ranking non-commissioned staff officer at Willets Point, or, in other words, does the Battalion N. C. Staff rank the Post N. C. Staff? Answer.—The Battalion N. C. Staff undoubtedly rank the Post N. C. Staff, and under par 9, A. R., for this purpose the Battalion of Engineers is to be considered as a regiment. We nowhere find on page 346, Army Register (1896), that the Battalion N. C. Staff is placed in rank after an Acting Hospital Steward.

#### THE SONGS OF ARTHUR T. LEE.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal." I noticed an inquiry in the "Journal" of Feb. 6 by "Dragoon" as to the author of three old Army songs of the Mexican War period. One of them sounded so much like the late Col. Arthur T. Lee that I looked over a book published by him in 1871 called "Army Ballads and Other Poems." "Dragoon" asks for one with the line

"And some of them will go home, my boys."

In "Light on the Wave," which I found in the above book, there is the following line:

"Some will go back o'er the sea, my boy."

I will inclose you a copy of Lee's song, which was written on board a transport on the way to Mexico. Col. Lee was a very dear friend of my father's, and used to spend a good share of his leaves of absence at our house. Lee was known in the old Army as "Frolicky" Lee. He was a Lieutenant in the 8th Infantry, and was one of the actors in the theatre spoken of in McClure's Magazine for February by Hamlin Garland on "Grant in the Mexican War."

Lee took the part of Rory O'Moore in the "Irish Lion." After the Mexican War he was in Texas and New Mexico. He was stationed at Fort Davis for twelve years prior to 1861, and as Captain of the 8th Infantry was surrendered by Gen. Twiggs, who commanded the Department of the Southwest at El Paso, Texas, or San Antonio, to the Southern Confederacy.

I heard Col. Lee tell how he fooled them by telling stories and inserting the words "In the field" into the parole, which saved hundreds of dollars to the Government, as the six or seven hundred men were thus able to serve in recruiting and garrison work in the North. Capt. Lee was in 1861 made Major of the 2d Infantry, and was mustering and disbursing officer at Elmira, N. Y., until shortly before Gettysburg, where he commanded his regiment, and was wounded. He was soon after retired as Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel. His wound incapacitated him from riding, and he was then sent to Buffalo and afterwards to Rochester as mustering and disbursing officer, and in about 1868 was sent to the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C., as Deputy Governor. He lived here in Rochester most of the time after that until his death in 1878. His daughter still lives here, and is the wife of W. J. Ashley, president of the Merchants' Bank. I suppose that most of what I have written is trash to you, but may be welcome to "Dragoon." The 8th Infantry and 2d Dragoons were together in Mexico. "W."

#### LIGHT ON THE WAVE.

Light on the wave, the moon shines bright;  
Pass the bowl, fling sorrow away, my boys.  
The breeze is fair; we will rock to-night  
On the waves of Aransas Bay, my boys.  
We have slept in the calm, we have laughed in the gale;  
We have sung by the pale moon's light, my boys.  
But by morning's dawn, should the breeze not fall,  
We will bid the sea good night, my boys.  
Light hearts we bring to this strange land,  
Though a shadow hath hung o'er them late, my boys.  
And we drain our cups with a steady hand  
And a smile for what ere be our fate, my boys.  
We will, some of us, sleep 'neath the prairie sod—  
"We will come go back o'er the sea, my boys."  
But the hearts that are true to their Country and God  
Will meet at the last reveille, my boys.  
Then pass round the bowl, the moon shines bright;  
Our wild campaign's begun, my boys.  
We bid to the sea a glad good night,  
And to-morrow will fight, if we can, my boys.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

9th N. Y.—COLONEL WILLIAM SEWARD.

The 9th Regt., New York, Col. Seward, will celebrate the formal opening of its magnificent new armory, situated in West Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, on Monday evening, Feb. 22, by a review by Mayor Strong, a presentation of State Long Service Decorations, and a reception. The invitations, which are very handsome, have been sent to officers of the National Guard throughout the State, as well as to officers of the Army and Navy in and around New York City. Quite a number of officers from nearby States have also been invited, and no efforts have been spared to make the event a memorable one. The possession of this new armory will mark a new era in the history of the 9th, unfortunate as it was in occupying such miserable quarters for so many years, quarters, in fact, unsuitable for a company, much less a regiment, the old building having been condemned both by the Board of Health and the Inspector of Buildings. If the regiment was not quite as fortunate as some others, in obtaining the most desirable class of recruits all the way through, it is not to be wondered at, but it is a wonder that it could obtain any recruits at all. The men who have stuck by the regiment deserve every credit, and the majority of the rank and file that at present constitute the ranks of the 9th are as good as those of most all the other regiments. Some weeding out will be necessary and this will be done, and care taken in future to enlist only the best of men. The regiment, despite its many drawbacks, has done some excellent work, especially in rifle practice, in which without any indoor range or preparation, it has at Creedmoor kept well to the front in this most important duty of the soldier, and has excelled regiments who were provided with every facility for indoor shooting. The regiment has one of the best war records of any organization in the State, serving in the rebellion for three years as the 83d New York Volunteers, and participating in all the great battles of the war. With the 14th Regt., the 9th is the only regiment now in the service, who enlisted in the U. S. Army for three years, and never came home during that time. It lost a large number of officers and men at the front, and upon its return to New York City was escorted up Broadway by Co. F, 7th Regt. Records have been discovered which prove that the regiment was organized as far back as 1800.

2d SIGNAL CORPS.—CAPT. F. T. LEIGH.

One of the most interesting and novel exhibitions of the scientific side of the military service was given by the 2d Signal New York in its armory, Brooklyn, Feb. 10, 1897, the occasion being the review by Brig. Gen. James McLeer. The first feature was the review by Gen. McLeer. The men were perfectly steady. After the review the sharpshooters and marksmen were presented by Gen. McLeer with an address, which accorded the corps the high praise they deserve. After the decoration had been distributed a short drill in the school of the troop dismounted took place, and every movement was very creditably executed. The corps next went through the flag drill, which included sending the letters of the alphabet in proper order. A diagram containing twenty-six squares from left to right, beginning with the letter A, and from top to bottom in the same order, was set up on one side of the drill floor, and a similar one on the other side. On one was drawn what was supposed to be a map, but in reality the outlines of an elephant, and upon information transmitted by a telegraph line that was established between the two points, a duplicate was faithfully reproduced on the other diagram. The use of the Meyer Code was very cleverly exemplified by flash lanterns, flags, colored disks, etc. The exhibition was concluded by the members building a signal tower about thirty feet high and twelve feet at the base and eight feet at the top, all of undressed poles, and lashed together with ropes. The tower was completed in less than twenty minutes. The General and Staff and the invited guests were entertained by the officers of the corps in a very hospitable manner. The armory was crowded with the many friends of the members, among whom were noticed the following prominent military men: Col. Watson, 13th Regt.; Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A., retired; Maj. Edward B. Ives, Chief Signal officer; ex-Maj. Gen. Molineaux; Capt. H. L. Cochran, 23d Regt.; Capt. Turpen; Adj. Van Kleck; Capt. De Forrest; Capt. Jarrett, 13th Regt.; Lieut. Col. De Forrest; Maj. D. K. Case; Capt. Blackman; Capt. Napier; Lieut. Travis, 23d Regt.; Col. William H. Harding; ex-Asst. Insp. Gen. Lieut. Harry Bell, and others.

7th N. Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

The 7th New York, Col. Appleton, paraded for review at its armory by Adj. Gen. C. W. Tillinghast, 2d, on the evening of Feb. 15. Exactly on the minute of 8 o'clock the assembly was sounded, and six minutes thereafter the battalion formation was begun. This quickness of formation cannot be seen outside the 7th, which is accounted for by the fact that all its companies average the same number of men, who are always present for duty. Thus there is no difficulty in determining the number of files beforehand that each company is to parade, and the stated number of men at these ceremonies only report on the floor, thus saving the Adjutant the time and trouble of making an equalization. Each company at the review on Feb. 15 paraded thirty-two files, divided into two battalions of five companies each, commanded respectively by Majors Abrams and Conover. The battalion formation under Battalion Adjutants Townsend and Falls was finely done, each battalion representing three sides of a square, and facing each other made an entire square around the sides of the drill hall. The regimental formation by Adj. Weaver was splendidly made in line of masses, and turned over to Col. Appleton for review. The reviewing officer, Gen. Tillinghast, was accompanied by his staff of five, including Brevet Maj. Burbank, U. S. A. During the passage round the lines the reviewing party did not salute the colors. The men of the regiment preserved that staidness always characteristic of the organization. The passage was very fine, there being nothing to choose among the different companies. The evening parade followed, being also taken by Col. Appleton, and was as perfectly rendered a ceremony as could be seen anywhere. During the parade the State decorations for long and faithful service were presented to some forty officers, and men, the names of whom appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" last week. The decorations were handed to each man by the Adjutant General. Following this, Col. Appleton, as a little eye-opener as to how the big regiment could maneuver in contracted space, put it through a short regimental drill, the movements being executed in the most admirable manner. At the close of the drill Pvt. A. R. Angell, of Co. H,

stepped from the ranks and said he had been delegated by the officers and men of the regiment to ask Col. Appleton to accept a medal from them as a token of esteem and in commemoration of the Colonel's completion of twenty-five years' service. The offering was in the form of the regimental cross of honor. It was of solid gold, with the motto of the regiment encircling a raised "7" set with diamonds. Col. Appleton made a brief speech of thanks, after which Lieut. Col. Kipp called for three cheers for Col. Appleton, which were given with a will. An enjoyable band concert followed the military display, under the direction of the new band leader, Ernest Neyer. The Adjutant General and special guests were entertained at the Military Club of New York.

25th SEP. CO.—NEW YORK—CAPT. H. M. FALES.

The 25th Separate Co., of Tonawanda, N. Y., Capt. Fales, will celebrate in grand style the opening of their fine new armory on Monday evening, Feb. 22. Gov. Black, accompanied by his staff, will review, after which there will be a ball. The new armory is an exceptionally beautiful and commodious building, combining every convenience. It is flanked on the front at its left corner by a lofty tower, and is loop-holed for musketry so as to cover approaches to the building on every side. The armory covers a block square, and can hardly be equaled in the State, outside of New York City and Brooklyn. Its interior is also handsome. The large parlor is thrown in panels of a French design, panels being made of genuine tufted silk. Corridors both upstairs and down are in light buff burlap, with hand painted figures. Officers' room in olive green burlaps, French design, with gold figures. Reading room is finished in burlaps of a Moorish design. The Captain's room is finished with side walls of a rich red cheviot ceiling hand oil painted. Billiard and company rooms are in highly artistic styles of papering. The floors are of white oak, with the exception of the drill hall which is of Georgia pine. Besides the above mentioned rooms there are the billiard and pool rooms, bowling alleys, baths, lavatories, rifle range, etc. The whole building is heated throughout by steam and lighted by electricity, and the furniture is the very best.

At the grand opening on Feb. 22 the 13th U. S. Inf. Band of Fort Niagara of thirty-two pieces will be stationed in the gallery, and furnish music for parade and during the intervals between dancing. The company have arranged for a special car (sleeper) to be attached to the train leaving Albany at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 22, and returning, leaving Buffalo at 1 A. M. A few nights since when the company assembled for drill they were the recipients of an handsome stand of silk colors, a gift from Mrs. Capt. H. M. Fales. The affair was a complete surprise to the members, and nothing of the kind was suspected. When the company was formed and were about to start drilling, Mrs. Fales stepped on the floor, and in a few well fitting words presented the company with the set of colors. They are of rich heavy silk, and consist of an American flag of regulation size and heavily fringed with gold bullion fringe. The two guidons are of dark blue with white trimmings. The event was a most pleasing one, and the members of the company feel proud of their beautiful gift.

## NEW JERSEY.

The third annual subscription ball of the 4th Regt., N. G. N. J. will be held at the armory, Jersey City, N. J., Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, 1897. Subscription for lady and gentleman, \$5; additional lady's ticket, \$2. The committee in charge are Capt. Henry H. Brinkerhoff, Jr., Lieut. A. La Rue Christie, Lieut. John T. Pringle, Lieut. Samuel Drayton, Lieut. John J. Toffey, Jr. The patronesses are: Mrs. John W. Griggs, Mrs. Leon Abbott, Mrs. Louis J. Appgar, Mrs. Hugh H. Abernethy, Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, Mrs. Marcus Beach, Mrs. Joseph H. Bumsted, Mrs. William G. Bumsted, Mrs. Garrett V. Brinkerhoff, Mrs. Charles K. Cannon, Mrs. Jonathan Dixon, Mrs. Jacob J. Detwiler, Mrs. George B. Fielder, Mrs. William C. Heppenhimer, Mrs. Robert S. Hudspeth, Mrs. Everest B. Kiersted, Mrs. Job H. Lippincott, Mrs. Smith D. Mackey, Mrs. Alexander T. McGill, Mrs. Oliver H. Perry, Mrs. George F. Perkins, Mrs. Martha B. Stevens, Mrs. George T. Smith, Mrs. Charles C. Stimets, Mrs. John J. Toffey, Mrs. William V. Toffey, Mrs. Francis I. Vander Beek, Mrs. George T. Werts, Mrs. Edward F. C. Young, Mrs. George W. Young. The ball is one of the grandest of the season, as well as one of the best managed in every respect. Supper will be served in a number of different rooms, so that there will be no confusion. Victor Herbert will furnish the promenade music, and Mazzetti will do the catering. The decorations will be very elaborate. Invitations have been sent to all the Army and Navy officers in and around New York City, as well as National Guard officers.

Co. D, 2d Regt., of Passaic, N. J., Capt. Ross, one of the best companies in the State, assembled in the Opera House on Feb. 11 for review, drill, presentation of marksman's badges, and a reception. The Opera House was crowded, many of the elite of Passaic being among those present. Gen. Bird W. Spencer was reviewing officer, and presented marksman's badges, complimenting the company upon qualifying all its members as marksmen. The silver cross of honor for five years' qualifications as marksmen was presented to the following: 1st Lieut. James T. Barker, 2d Lieut. John H. Doremus, Corps. William W. Johnson, Andrew Wilson, Jr., Pvs. Gustav A. Mertel, Wm. S. Pardoe, and Honorary Member Henry W. Smith. The following received sharpshooters' medals: Capt. H. M. Ross, Jr., 1st Lieut. Jas. T. Barker, 2d Lieut. John H. Doremus, Sergts. J. Malcolm, Frank Briggs, R. F. Yerbury, Adam H. Hub-schmitt, Corps. William W. Johnson, James D. Rush, Andrew Wilson, Jr., Pvs. John J. Gallagher, W. H. Carpenter, Charles D. Adams, George Dalrymple, John Durkes, William Hayes, Robert Ross, John Sherman, John T. Wood, John B. Wickware, David Wilson. Following the presentation the company gave a very excellent drill, after which came the dance, the grand march being led by Sergt. Richard F. Yerbury and Mrs. Yerbury. The entire affair was a most enjoyable one. Among the many military men present were Brig. Gen. Moore, of Leonia, Lieut. Col. Hine of Orange, Capt. Goesses of Leonia, Clark of Hackensack, Slack of Montclair, DeRonde of Englewood, Ely of Rutherford, Steele of Hackensack, Steele of Jersey City, Lieut. Jarra-brant of Montclair, Sturr of Hackensack, and Gibbs of Jersey City.

## IOWA.

1st Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, 2d U. S. Inf., on duty with the Iowa National Guard, in a report on the condition of the guard during the past year, among other things says: "The inspections at the company stations showed a gratifying increase in the standing obtained

over previous ones, and this is the more marked as the standard was higher than ever before. The interest shown by the men at the rifle camp at Cedar Rapids makes it evident that a greater number should be detailed for instruction in the future. As usual, a few neglected to read the order and suffered, through their own gross negligence, from lack of bedding. At the annual camps a greater amount of intelligent, progressive instruction than ever before was given. This was evidently due to the scheme of instruction published early enough for all studious officers to thoroughly master it. The field officers who neglected to read Order No. 13, series 1896, were easily found. The money expended this year for blank ammunition had better in the future be spent for fixed ammunition, unless a thoroughly digested scheme can be devised by the various camp commanders for the expenditure of the allowance of blank ammunition. The most successful battalion commanders are those who explain difficult movements before attempting to execute them, and who after the execution, explain and correct errors. The great fault is in the battalion commander giving the command of execution without looking to see whether his preparatory commands are thoroughly comprehended. The practice of company commanders excusing men from drill or parade has obtained, in some regiments to a greater degree than in others. This is all wrong. The plan of placing the subject of guard duty in charge of one officer at each camp was a step in the right direction, and a marked improvement in that important duty was observed. More attention must be given this important duty at home stations. The signal department was well instructed and efficient. The engineer and signal officers in the 2d and 3d laid out the regimental camps. In the 1st and 4th they were assisted by Maj. H. J. Martin, Engineer and Signal Officer 2d Brigade, a very efficient officer. The hospital corps has been placed on its feet. The efficiency of the corps in the 3d Regiment was particularly noticeable. The regimental commanders are particularly fortunate in having such efficient officers in the supply department. No fault could be found with their work. The plan of detailing non-commissioned staff officers for clerks in the Adjutant's office, if it is continued, as it should be, will result in having thoroughly educated staff officers in the future. This plan was followed by every regiment but the 2d. Companies are gradually supplying themselves with mess tents. Six new uniform ones were observed in the 1st Regiment, and in the 3d every organization had provided itself with one of a uniform pattern. These tents are large enough to shelter the company when called out for any duty, and, belonging to the company, are kept at the company station, and hence available at any time. The camps were uniformly well pitched, but all erred in having the line of officers' tents too near the body of the camp. The discipline was good. Military courtesies require more attention at home stations. It will then become second nature for a man to salute properly at camp, always remembering to button his blouse and remove his 30-caliber cigar."

"Among the following recommendations are: That officers to get a satisfactory mark at the officers' school, be present at every session. That officers not passing a satisfactory examination at the school or absent from the school be examined at each camp. That a greater number of men be detailed for instruction at the State rifle range, and that a competition with suitable prizes be held at the State range after the camps. That a law be passed requiring an examination for commission. The time has passed when a company can stand the weight of having a 'good fellow' for an officer. That a higher physical standard for enlistment be required. That a commutation of ten cents per ration be granted to pay for milk, eggs, butter and like necessities. That in the future unmade clothing be drawn from the United States, and the difference between cost of made and unmade clothing be paid in cash to the various organizations to partly pay for having the clothing assembled. That regulations for the government of the Iowa National Guard be prepared as soon as possible. That battalion messes for officers be encouraged."

The following extract from the report of Lieut. Wilkins to the War Department is given as follows: "The Iowa National Guard is in a healthy condition. It was first brought to my notice in 1889, and has been under observation in one way or another every year since that time. The improvement from year to year has been marked. This year, after taps, with the exception of two nights in one regiment, the camps became quiet. This year the subject of guard duty was placed in charge of a single officer in each regiment, and while leaving much to be desired, the duty was performed in a manner a great deal in advance of previous years. A progressive system of drills was instituted and better results than ever before attained. In general the officers are earnest, energetic men, anxious to learn, and the entire guard is composed of the best blood of the State. Time was when a man honored the guard by belonging to it; now it is an honor for any man, whatever his station in life, to belong to the Iowa National Guard. I have to thank every man connected with the troops of the State of Iowa for courtesies shown me."

## NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The Albany correspondent of the New York "Times," under date of Feb. 13, reports that the Assembly has passed a resolution asking Governor Black to send to the report of the Special Commission which examined and recommended to Governor Morton the Savage Repeating Rifle for S. N. Y., a new arm for the National Guard. The report was made by three commissioners composed of Col. A. D. Shaw, of Watertown; Mr. E. W. Bliss, of Brooklyn, and Prof. Thurston, of Ithaca. The "Journal" went into the matter of scandalous charges brought against this commission very fully at the time, and Governor Morton took the "Journal's" view of the matter, and dismissed the complaints.

Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley, of Venango County, Pa. has been re-appointed Brigadier General and assigned to the 2d Brigade.

The following is the record of attendance at drills in the National Guard of Iowa during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1896: 1st Regiment, 72.07; 2d Regiment, 68.58; 3d Regiment, 63.02; 4th Regiment, 70.57.

Efforts are being made in the 2d Brigade, New York to form a provisional battalion to attend the inauguration of President-elect McKinley.

A joint session of the California Assembly and Senate Committees on Military Affairs was held Feb. 11, at which Gen. Bush, Capt. Louis H. Turner of the Naval Battalion, Surgs. Galloway and McCarthy and other officers of the National Guard attended. Assemblyman Frank Mahoney, of San Francisco, made a strong argument against the present system of camping and target practice. He said that there was no law at present to compel enlisted men to go into camp or even to go shooting if they did not feel inclined to do so. Again, he said if an enlisted man went to camp he was liable to be discharged by his employer. Officers of the guard, said Mahoney, did not interest themselves in the enlisted men



as they should. Col. Currier defended the business men. He said he had found 90 per cent. of them ready and anxious to support the National Guard. They were patriotic. Capt. Turner's suggestion of a permanent camp on Goat Island was discussed, but no action was taken. It was decided to report favorably the appropriation of \$5,000 asked for to reorganize and equip the hospital corps.

Adj. Gen. C. R. Boardman, of Wisconsin, in announcing the placing of Brig. Gen. Charles King, former Adjutant General of Wisconsin (Captain, U. S. A., retired), on the retired list of the National Guard of the State, after giving the interesting record of Gen. King since he began his military career as marker in the 1st Regiment of Wisconsin in 1856 up to Jan. 4, 1897, when he was retired, says: "In all his admirable work in connection with the Wisconsin National Guard, Gen. King has brought into play the valuable experience and ripe judgment gained from such a long and honorable career in the service of his country, uniting with this such rare tact and discretion in dealing with affairs and men that in every direction uniform success has stamped his every effort. He has left an indelible imprint upon the organized military forces of the State, an influence that has had beneficial effect in every branch of the service. He has systematized the work, expanded and perfected the plan of instruction, raised the discipline to a high standard, and by his manliness and kindness won the commendation of critics and the admiration and love of those who served under him."

Adj. Gen. Dalton, of Massachusetts, under date of Feb. 10, announces that permission is granted to the following named companies of the Volunteer militia to leave the commonwealth uniformed, armed and equipped for the purpose of participating in the inaugural ceremonies at Washington, March 4, 1897: Co. B, 1st Regt., Inf., 1st Brigade, Capt. W. E. Lombard; Co. C, 6th Regt., Inf., 1st Brigade, Capt. A. Greig, Jr.; Co. E, 5th Regt., Inf., 2d Brigade, Capt. J. U. Westcott; detachment of Ambulance Corps, 1st Lieut. W. A. Rolfe. The authorized military organizations of other States are permitted to enter and pass through Massachusetts en route to and returning from Washington, D. C., between March 1 and 10, 1897.

The 23d Regt., New York, will assemble at the armory on Saturday, Feb. 20, 1897, at 8:15 o'clock P. M. for review by Brig. Gen. William M. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y. Marksman's badges, the 23d Regt. Grand Gold Medal, the Oliver Aggregate Medal and the 2d Brigade Prize for 1896 will be presented on this occasion.

The project to secure National Guard representation from Vermont at the inauguration ceremonies in Washington, D. C., March 4, is being received with favor, especially by the military men. Co. M, of Burlington, have voted to go, and a committee, consisting of Gen. W. W. Henry, Gen. T. S. Peck and Capt. Brownell, have been appointed to solicit funds for the purpose.

The first shooting competition of the season for the "Chauncey Cup" in the 8th Regt., New York, has resulted in a victory for Co. B, by the following score: Lieut. W. J. Smith, 46; Sergt. J. Wolf, 45; Sergt. S. T. Honey, 43; Pvt. M. Harris, 42; Sergt. A. Jost, 42; Pvt. C. E. Smith, 42; Pvt. M. Farrell, 41; Corpl. T. Stewart, 37; Pvt. W. Brady, 37; Sergt. J. Cunneen, 37; Sergt. G. Lagodzinski, 35; Lieut. J. Cipolari, 28; total, 475.

Three companies from the Massachusetts militia will be in the inaugural parade at Washington on March 4—Cos. B, 1st Regt., of Cambridgeport; E, 5th, of Medford, and C, 6th, of Lowell. All have made their arrangements, and they will parade as a battalion, under the senior officer, Capt. Lombard.

"The Illustrated American" devotes some space in its

issue of Feb. 13 to National Guard topics, and in future will pay more attention to such matters as are of interest to our citizen soldiery. In this number there is an authoritative account of reforms that have taken place in the Surgeon General's Department of New York State, with a page of portraits of Gen. H. A. Wheeler and his staff of the 1st Brigade, Illinois National Guard.

Col. Greene, 71st New York, has been the recipient of a handsome silver centerpiece, presented by the superintendents of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, of which he is the president. The testimonial was made by Tiffany & Co., and is a beautiful example of the silversmith's art, measuring twenty inches in diameter and five inches in height. The center is richly gilt, and bears a suitable inscription.

Troop 1, of Squadron A, of New York, have elected 1st Sergt. Arthur W. Corning a 2d Lieutenant. Like all the members of the squadron he is thoroughly competent, or he would not have been honored with the promotion.

Cos. B, C, D and G, with the resident members of the field, staff and non-commissioned staff of the 6th Regiment, N. G. N. J., will attend divine service in Linden Baptist Church, Camden, on Sunday evening, Feb. 21.

Adj. Gen. Haven, of Connecticut, under date of Feb. 20, announces the death of Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, at his home in Norwalk, on the evening of Feb. 12, 1897, from neuralgia of the heart. The military record of the deceased is also given, and he is paid a high tribute for his services. We refer to the death elsewhere.

The invitations for the entertainment and reception of the 2d Battery, New York, Capt. David Wilson, to be held in the Lenox Lyceum on the evening of Feb. 22, are in great demand. No efforts have been spared to make the event an enjoyable one, and the fame of the command as entertainers is so well known that it is useless for us to dwell upon it here. Many well-known officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard will be among the guests present.

The 71st New York, Col. Greene, have decided finally to attend the inauguration ceremonies in Washington on March 4 next. Part of the expense will be paid by influential friends of the regiment, and the plans are substantially as set forth in the "Army and Navy Journal" some weeks ago. The 71st, it is very certain, will be the only military body of note from the State. Co. B, Capt. Hazen, will hold an interesting minstrel show, to be followed by a dance in Harlem Opera House Hall on Saturday evening, March 1. This company has also won the shooting competition for the "Homer Trophy" on a score of 217 points. Co. D was second, with 216 points. Co. A, Capt. Whittle, will hold a very attractive entertainment of a stag nature at Turn Verin Hall, 308 West 54th street, on the night of Saturday, Feb. 20. There will be regimental drills on Feb. 24 and March 2.

The Board of Officers of the 23d has adopted a new shako, to be worn with the distinctive full dress uniform.

The 12th New York, Col. Butt, will be reviewed at its armory by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 8:15 p. m., and a reception will follow. Co. G, Capt. Dyer, will hold a stag at the armory Feb. 27. Co. H have elected Lieut. David Banks, Jr., Captain in place of Content, promoted. He is an excellent officer. Cos. G and H will hold a joint review and reception in the armory on the evening of March 9. Maj. Charles F. Roe, of Squadron A, will review, and a detachment of the 13th U. S. Infantry will also be present.

Chaplain Maynard, of the 9th New York, has been placed on the retired list.

The 8th New York, Col. Chauncey, will hold a review

and reception on the evening of Feb. 22, the reviewing officer being Gen. Fitzgerald.

The 69th New York, Col. Smith, will have two reviews shortly, which are to be tendered Gen. Fitzgerald and ex-Col. Cavanagh.

There is a movement on foot among the friends of ex-Col. Bacon, of the 23d Regiment, New York, to have him appointed permanent Major General. He is a graduate of West Point, and at present is a supernumerary officer.

"If there is a man in the company who has on a dirtier glove than this one," said the Captain, indignantly, holding aloft Pvt. Atkins' right hand as he spoke, "I will let him go unpunished." Pvt. Atkins' left hand went up instantly. "Very smart," said the Captain, sharply. "Very smart, Atkins. Next time we will hold up both hands at first, sir."

#### NAVAL MILITIA.

The annual inspection of the Massachusetts Naval Militia are in order by Col. J. L. Carter, A. I. G., of the Governor's Staff. The 3d Division, Lieut. Porter, was inspected on the evening of Feb. 9, and a good showing made both as to attendance and efficiency. Col. Carter also inspected the 4th Division, Lieut. Jones, on the evening of Feb. 16.

The 1st Naval Battalion, Comdr. Miller, assembled for review by Adj. Gen. Tillinghast on the New Hampshire, Feb. 16, and an inspection of the interesting old ship was made. Everything was found to be in the best of order, and the battalion made a fine appearance. The divisional drill proved an excellent exhibition, and consisted of the following: 1st Division, Lieut. Forshe, broadsword; 2d Division, Lieut. Weeks, bayonette exercise; 3d Division, Lieut. Barnard, light artillery, on gun deck. Boat and Infantry, by 4th Division, Lieut. Stayton; signal drill, by Signal Corps, under direction of Lieut. Anderson, and a Hospital Corps drill, under the direction of Surg. Butts. A presentation of State marksman's badges was also made.

There was a decided opposition from prominent military men before the New Jersey National Guard Legislative Committee to a bill concerning the State Naval Reserve recently introduced by some designing persons for selfish reasons, and which also would legitimate Comdr. William H. Jaques out of office. Among those who spoke against the bill was Maj. Gen. Plume, who denounced the bill in vigorous language. He showed the necessity of a "head" over the two battalions of the Reserve, and stated that the passage of the bill in question would be detrimental to the discipline of the force. Lieut. W. H. Stayton, of the New York Naval Battalion also spoke against the passage of the measure. As did also Capt. Washington Irving of the Battalion of the East, of New Jersey. It is hoped the opinions of the above gentlemen will have proper weight with the committee. They are all practical officers, and no one is more conversant with the needs of the service than they are. A detail of thirty-two men of the Naval Reserve, comprising men from the Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Camden and Trenton divisions have been accepted as an escort to Governor Griggs in the inauguration ceremonies at Washington. The detachment will be in command of Capt. Jaques, and will leave for Washington on the afternoon of March 3.

Among the popular hotels of New York City which are well patronized is the "Grand," at Broadway and Thirty-first street, William G. Leland, proprietor. The "Grand" now has its own electric, refrigerating and ice plants; modern plumbing; hot and cold water in every room, and is in all respects "up to date." No hotel is better located for family and transient guests.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure.**

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

**CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT**, by Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U. S. Army, describes the daily life and experiences of a youth at our national military academy in such a happy vein as to charm American readers of all ages. The volume is full of short, crisp stories and contains statistics on appointments, examinations, the chances to be admitted and to graduate, the course of study, etc. The book is profusely illustrated with finely executed half tones and is handsomely bound in cloth, gilt top. Price, \$1.50. Hugh T. Reed, Publisher, 18 State Street, Chicago.

## THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO. OF N. Y.

140 BROADWAY,  
Rent Safes from 10 to 500 Dollars.

Their long experience enables them to offer

THE GREATEST CONVENIENCE AND PERFECT SECURITY.

GEORGE H. VOSE, FRANCIS H. JENCKS,  
Secretary, President.

GLADDING'S WHOLE OIL AND TAR

HOOF DRESSING AND LINIMENT.

Cures thrush, quarter crack, makes your horse's hoof grow. If your dealer does not keep it, send 15 cents and we will send can, express paid.

GLADDING OIL CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS, NEWARK, N. J.

## Arnold Constable & Co.

### Men's Woolens.

Thibet and Cheviot Coatings.  
ENGLISH SUITINGS.  
Checks, Stripes and Mixtures.  
CASSIMERES.  
Venetian and Covert Cloth  
OVERCOATINGS.  
Wool and Linen Vestings.  
Crash and Fancy Ducks.  
Golf and Bicycle Trews.

Broadway & 19th St.  
NEW YORK.

## New England Mutual

### LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

Officers of the Army and Navy insured without extra premium except when engaged in actual warfare. An extra premium not paid at the assumption of the war risk does not invalidate the policy, but simply becomes a lien upon it.

Liberty of residence and travel, on service in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

Every policy has endorsed thereon the cash surrender and paid up insurance values to which the insured is entitled by the Massachusetts statute.

All forms of Life and Endowment policies issued. Annual Cash distributions are paid upon all policies.

Pamphlets, rates and values for any age sent on application to the Company's Office.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.  
ALFRED D. FOSTER, Vice-Pres.  
S. F. TRULL, Secretary.

WM. B. TURNER, Asst. Secretary.

## HOISTING ENGINES

Of any size and style adapted for all kinds of work. Send for Catalogue.

J. S. MUNDY, Newark, N. J.

## HARPER'S FOR MARCH

Captain Alfred T. Mahan's Paper  
PREPAREDNESS FOR NAVAL WAR

shows the chances of conflict with European powers, and outlines a scheme for defence at sea.

THE  
AWAKENING OF  
A NATION

By Charles F. Lummis  
Illustrated

THE LAST OF  
A GREAT BLACK  
NATION

By Poultney Bigelow  
Illustrated

## ASTRONOMICAL PROGRESS OF THE CENTURY

By Dr. Henry Smith Williams

Illustrated

Another instalment of George du Maurier's "THE MARTIAN."  
Illustrated by the Author. Short Stories by Owen Wister, Charles Belmont Davis, and Hildegarde Hawthorne.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

## MEMORIALS

Special Designs for  
STAINED GLASS WINDOWS,  
MEMORIAL TABLETS,  
MONUMENTS, ETC.

Send for Illustrated Hand Books.

J. & R. Lamb  
59 Carmine St.  
N.Y.

## NOW READY! A NEW BOOK!

The Steam Navy of the United States

By F. M. BENNETT, P. A. Eng'r, U.S.N.

A book of 900 pp., printed on hand-made paper, with more than 100 illustrations of machinery, boilers, and excellent half-tone engravings of early vessels of note, as well as of many of the new battle ships. It is the only book extant which treats exclusively of the steam vessels of war.

Bound in cloth, half morocco, and full morocco.

PUBLISHED BY

WARREN & CO.,

416 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.



A dozen raw with a bottle of *Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne* is an after theatre thought.

The four H's—health, happy homes and hospitality—fostered by **ANGOSTURA BITTERS**. Sole Manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

#### BIRTHS.

**KITE**.—At Norfolk, Va., Feb. 5, 1897, to the wife of P. A. Surg. I. W. Kite, a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

**FENTON-LLOYD**.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1897, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton, U. S. N., to Miss Amanda F. Lloyd.

**GATLEY-CRABB**.—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1897, Lieut. George Grant Gatley, 5th U. S. Art., to Miss Bessie Walton Crabb, daughter of Capt. George W. Crabb, 5th Art.

**LUDLOW-BUGHER**.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1897, Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N., to Mrs. Mary McLean Bugher.

**PETERSON-POSEY**.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1897, Lieut. M. R. Peterson, 6th U. S. Inf., to Mrs. Martha Allison Posey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allison.

#### DIED.

**COUCH**.—At Norwalk, Conn., Feb. 12, 1897, Gen. Darius Nash Couch, formerly 1st Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Artillery, and Major General of U. S. Volunteers.

**CRANDAL**.—At Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 6, Mary E., wife of Brevet Lieut. Col. Frederick M. Crandal, Major, U. S. A., retired, and mother of the wife of 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Leitch, 7th Inf.

**FERMIER**.—At Weisberg, Md., Feb. 17, 1897, aged 62, Mrs. Elizabeth Fermier, mother of Ensign George L. Fermier, U. S. N.

**McGIFFIN**.—At New York City, Feb. 10, Capt. Philo Norton McGiffin, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

**PLEASANTON**.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 17,

1897, Brevet Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, Major, U. S. A., retired.

**RANDOL**.—Suddenly, at Passaic, N. J., Feb. 11, 1897, Miss Mary F. Randol, sister of the late Brevet Col. Alanson Merwin Randol, Major, 1st U. S. Art.

**TUCKER**.—At Lexington, Va., Feb. 13, 1897, Hon. John Randolph Tucker, brother-in-law of Capt. P. P. Powell, 9th U. S. Cav.

**WELLS**.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8, 1897, Howard Priestley Wells, aged 20, son of Surg. Howard Wells, U. S. Navy.

As a specific against dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mixing in drinks, nothing superior to **BOKER'S BITTERS**.

In the February number of the "English Illustrated Magazine" Mr. Clark Russell devotes two pages to the adventures of Nelson on board the *Minerva* in 1797, in which ship his future flag captain, Hardy, was a lieutenant. He describes how, when the *Minerva* was endeavoring to show a clean pair of heels to two Spanish line-of-battleships, the dreaded cry of "Man overboard" rang out. Col. Drinkwater, who was on board, ran to the stern windows to see if the man was in sight, but apparently he had gone under at once, for instead of him Drinkwater saw one of the *Minerva's* boats and Hardy at the helm signalling that the man was lost. The novelist's description of how Nelson saved Hardy's life at the risk of losing his ship is best given in his own words: "A boat full of men struggling against the deadly set of the current, and beyond her the snow-white towers of the huge Spaniards sharpening upon the eye into distinctness as they drove the brine boiling from them with metal forefoot. Nelson, casting one look at the boat and another at the enemy, cried out, 'By God, I'll not lose Hardy! Back the mizen topsail!' This was done and the brave hearts astern with redoubled exertion drove their clumsy boat through the snarl of sea. \* \* \* The foremost of the pursuers on seeing the frigate bring her mizen topsail to the mast believed that she meant to fight \* \* \* and shortened sail to allow her lubberly consort to join her. This stratagem of fear enabled the *Minerva* to drop down to her boat and, having picked up Hardy and his crew, she proceeded on her voyage under press. By sunset both the hulking Spaniards were out of sight."

## Spaulding & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)  
Jewelers and Silversmiths.  
CHICAGO.

### SPECIAL JEWELRY.

It is our specialty to fill unusual orders, to supply things that no jeweler carries in stock and few can properly produce. **COLLEGE PINS, BADGES, PRIZE OFFERINGS, ETC.**, in silver and gold, plain or elaborately carved and set with diamonds or other precious stones. Designs prepared and samples submitted on application.

Goods sent on approval to responsible people.

ADDRESS **SPAULDING & CO.,**  
State and Jackson Streets, Chicago.

HIGH GRADE WHISKIES AND WINES  
For Officers, Clubs and Messes.

C. W. LADD,  
62 William St., N. Y. City.  
Send for Price List.

Annual Sales Over 6,000,000 Boxes!

## Beecham's Pills

For Bilious and Nervous disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Swelling and Distress after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness or Constipation, Blistches on the Skin, etc.

The first Dose will give Relief in Twenty Minutes.  
Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be a

Wonderful Medicine!

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver, they act like magic, arousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energies of the human frame, and are positively

Without a Rival!

They quickly restore females to complete health, because they promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. 25 cts. at Drug Stores or post-paid on receipt of price. Address, B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York. Book Free upon application.

## WM. H. BELLIS & CO., NAVAL TAILORS,

98 CHURCH ST., ANNAPOLIS, MD.  
Make a Specialty of Naval Uniforms... Import Starkey's London Trimmings and Equipments.

## WALTER EARLE,

(Successor to John Earle & Co.)  
ARMY AND NAVY TAILOR.  
ESTABLISHED 1827.  
Removed to No. 311 Tremont Building.  
(Site of old Tremont House.) BOSTON, MASS.

## F. J. HEIBERGER,

Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,  
15th STREET, opp. U. S. TREASURY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## H. G. PURINTON, MILITARY TAILOR,

Diploma and Medal World's Columbian Exposition.  
SAMPLES AND SELF MEASUREMENT BLANKS.  
77 JACKSON ST., CHICAGO.

## AMERICAN LINE.

THE ONLY TRANS-ATLANTIC LINE SAILING UNDER THE UNITED STATES FLAG.  
New York and Southampton.  
Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays. Close connections at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin screw Channel steamers.  
St. Paul, Feb. 24, 10 A. M. | Paris, March 17, 10 A. M.  
New York, Mar. 3, 10 A. M. | St. Paul, March 24, 10 A. M.  
St. Louis, March 10, 10 A. M. | New York, Mar. 31, 10 A. M.  
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
6 Bowling Green, New York, 37 Walnut St., Philadelphia  
143 La Salle St., Chicago.

### HOTELS.

## OLD POINT COMFORT, Va. THE CHAMBERLIN, FINEST RESORT HOTEL ON ATLANTIC COAST.

Headquarters: Adjoins Fort Monroe.  
ARMY AND NAVY.  
Send for illustrated pamphlet.

GEO. W. SWETT, Manager,  
Old Point Comfort, Va.

## WINDSOR HOTEL,

5th Ave., 46th to 47th Sts., N. Y.  
Army and Navy Headquarters. Under new and liberal management. Unsurpassed in location and perfect in all appointments. Free Coach and Huggage to and from Grand Central Depot by giving us notice. American Plan \$4.00 per day and upward. European Plan \$5.00 per day and upward. Music during dinner. The traveling public will find this a delightful, cool and homelike hotel.

WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

## GRAND HOTEL, BROADWAY, cor. 31st St., NEW YORK.

European Plan. Newly refurbished and replumbed. Army and Navy headquarters. Special rates to the service.

WM. G. LELAND.

## MANSION HOUSE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.  
(Directly opposite Wall St., New York.)  
Select family and transient Hotel. Enlarged and remodeled; newly furnished; elegant large rooms, single or en suite; with private bath; very reasonable rates.  
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

## Clark Avenue Hotel.

Absolutely Fireproof.  
4th Ave., 32d and 33d Sts., New York.  
American and European Plans. Army and Navy Headquarters.  
WM. H. EARLE, Proprietor.

## HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Sts., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMERIDGE, Prop.

## PALMER HOUSE,

(CHICAGO). 750 ROOMS.  
FIRE-PROOF.  
American Plan, \$3.00 per day and upwards.  
European Plan, \$1.00 per day and upwards

## ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

Broadway and 42d Street, New York. Special rates to Army Officers. Fire-proof addition.  
N. B. BARRY, PROP.

## Hotel Lafayette,

Broad and Chestnut Streets.  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Cable address: "Lafayette." Long Distance Telephone. 6317. 350 Rooms, \$1.00 a day and upwards. Famous Cuisine—Perfect Service.

For years the Lafayette has been famous as one of the leading hotels in America, and has always been honored with the patronage of the Army and Navy. To meet the demands of its patrons and the public, Hotel Lafayette is now conducted on the European Plan exclusively.

INNOVATIONS:  
The Special Breakfast Card.  
The Table d'Hôte Luncheon.  
The Table d'Hôte Dinner.  
The "After The Theater Specialties."  
Contiguous to the Theatres, Courts and principal shops; three minutes walk from Railway Stations. It is beyond dispute that the location of this superior hotel is not merely unsurpassed but unequalled.

## The Old Reliable Sweet Caporal CIGARETTE

Has Stood the Test of Time.

More Sold Than All Other Brands Combined.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

KINNEY BROS.,  
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., Successor,  
MANUFACTURER.

## RIDING SADDLES HARNESS BICYCLES and TRICYCLES

Factory: Newark, N. J.

The Whitman Saddle Co.,  
118 Chambers Street,  
N. Y. City

Make the celebrated "WHITMAN" as well as all other styles of saddles and equestrian goods. Their harness and horse clothing department offer the finest assortment in the market. They also manufacture the "WHITMAN" and "PATRIOT" wheels, universally accepted as excelling in every essential feature of honest construction. From us buyers purchase of the manufacturers direct.

Special discount to U. S. A. officers.

Illustrated catalogue sent free.

## THOMAS C. ORNDORFF, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR,

51 Union St., Worcester, Mass.  
SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE



MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT,  
Adopted by the United States Army, Navy and the National Guard.

## HOTELS.

## EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.  
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.  
H. E. BURCH, Manager.

## Westminster Hotel,

NEW YORK,  
16th Street and Irving Place,  
one block East of Broadway  
at Union Square.

AMERICAN PLAN.  
Rates \$3.50 a day and upward.  
E. N. ANABLE.

HIGHEST AWARDS.  
WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.



Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc.  
Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere.  
THE FRANK MILLER CO.  
349 and 351 W. 26th St., NEW YORK CITY.

## PROF. A. LOISETTE'S Assimilative MEMORY System,

The last, most complete and perfect edition.  
Mind-Wandering Cured. Speaking Without Notes. Handsomely bound, with portrait and autograph. Price \$2.50 nett. Prospectus with opinions of Educators, Scientists, Professional and Business Men all over the world FREE. Address, A. LOISETTE, 287 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Not sold elsewhere.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD, February 6, 1897.—Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened February 23, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, February 23, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, 12,000 pairs of drawers, 12,000 undershirts, also a quantity of bolts and nuts, iron pipe, pipe fittings, hardware, tools, rubber fire hose, lamps and lamp fixtures. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1101 D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y., February 15, 1897.—Sealed proposals for harbor excavation, and construction of timber and concrete breakwater at Dunkirk Harbor, N. Y., under continuous contract, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, March 22, 1897, and then opened. Information furnished on application. T. W. SYMONS, Major, Engrs.

## "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY  
HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited,  
Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

## JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

Nos. 303, 404, 170, 604 E. F., 601 E. F.  
And other styles to suit all hands.  
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.



## OF INTEREST TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

The action of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in reversing the decision of the Circuit Court of the Northern District of New York in the case of The N. K. Fairbank Company vs. The R. W. Bell Mfg. Company, for infringing by imitation on their "Gold Dust" Washing Powder package, not only assures The N. K. Fairbank Company of protection, but also the housekeepers of the land. Hereafter they will not be annoyed with the spurious article sailing under the colors of "Gold Dust" Washing Powder.

Judge Lacombe in handing down his decision sounded a warning to imitators in tersely stated facts which have equal interest for the housekeepers, manufacturers and business men generally. He said:

"The judge who heard the case in the Circuit Court was strong in the conviction that there was not a similarity calculated to deceive any buyer of ordinary prudence; that there was no danger of imposition by any similarity between the packages. We are unable to reach the same conclusion. . . . When it is borne in mind that articles of this kind, when once they are generally known, become associated in the public mind with the general appearance of the package which contains them, it is quite conceivable that a dishonest retailer who kept complainant's and defendant's packages mingled together on the same shelves, might easily palm off the one for the other upon an unsuspecting purchaser."

"Business men of ordinary acuteness who wish to establish a distinctive reputation for their goods with the general public, certainly do not begin by assimilating the elements of their design to those of some one competing manufacturer. When they are found doing this it must be assumed that for some reason or other they prefer to have their goods arrayed not in a distinctive dress, but in one resembling their competitor's. And when it appears that such competitor has expended up-

wards of \$300,000 in advertising his packages, that reason is not hard to find.

"We have then in the case of a manufacturer who is careful always to sell its goods as its own, but who puts them up in a style of package so similar to that used by one of its competitors, earlier in the market, that unscrupulous dealers who purchase from the manufacturer in order to sell at retail to consumers are enabled to delude a large number of such retail purchasers by palming off upon them the goods of the manufacturer as those of its competitor. That this is unfair competition seems apparent, both on reason and authority."

Since "Gold Dust" Washing Powder has held its own in every market as the best cleansing compound for all purposes, there has been the necessity for The N. K. Fairbank Company to protect themselves and their patrons from numerous fraudulent imitations, and though imitation is the tribute paid to success, in this case the housekeepers would be the sufferers if the tribute were not disclaimed. The Fairbank "Darky Twins" on the "Gold Dust" package are as familiar to the average housewife as the face of the family clock.

## LAND OF SNOW TO ROYAL PALMS.

Can be reached from New York within twenty-eight hours' ride on the most superbly equipped vestibuled train via Pennsylvania R. R. and Southern Railway. Three trains daily every day in the week, except Sunday, between New York and Florida. The peerless New York and Florida Limited leaves New York at 12:10 noon daily, except Sunday, giving a most perfect service. This train is composed exclusively of Pullman dining, compartment, drawing-room, observation and sleeping cars, and is operated solid between New York and St. Augustine, reaching the land of palms before dinner next day, or you can leave New York at 4:30 P. M. through Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars are operated between New York and Tampa. 12:15 A. M. through Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars, New York

and Jacksonville. Connections are also made on above trains for Augusta and Aiken. The New York and Florida Limited also carries a Pullman drawing-room sleeping car New York to Augusta. New York office, 271 Broadway.

## CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

The southern route via Washington City and the Southern Railway. No snow, no ice, but a journey through the Sunny South where balmy breezes prevail. The popular route to the Pacific Coast. The Washington and Southwestern, vestibuled, dining, and Pullman drawing-room sleeping car, New York to New Orleans, connecting with the Sunset Limited of the Southern Pacific for Los Angeles and San Francisco. Excursion tickets are sold at greatly reduced rates, going via Washington and New Orleans, returning via Northern route. For information, address New York office, 271 Broadway.

It is stated that there are now in England a number of Japanese experts, appointed by their Government to study the iron and steel making processes and plant of the leading European and American works. Having visited the largest works in Scotland and the North of England, they proceeded to Sheffield, where they inspected those of Messrs. Charles Cammell & Co. and Messrs. Thomas Firth & Sons. They will leave shortly for the Continent, to examine the principal iron and steel centers of France, Belgium and Germany, and probably of Austria and Sweden, returning to this country to visit South Wales, prior to their departure for Japan via the United States. At the end of their tour they are to decide upon the processes and plant best adapted for the production of steel and iron from Japanese coal and ore, the Japanese Government having voted £500,000 for the establishment of works for this purpose near Shimono-seki. The building of these is to begin next autumn, and they will, when finished, have an output of 100,000 tons a year.

## EVERY STUDENT of the DRILL REGULATIONS

Should have a copy of the SPECIAL EDITION of the Infantry Drill, containing the

## Interpretations of the Drill.

By LIEUT. JOHN T. FRENCH, JR., 4TH ART., U. S. A., RECORDER OF THE TACTICAL BOARD.

Price 50 Cents, bound in bristol board; bound in leather, \$1.00.

## DRILL REGULATIONS

WITHOUT INTERPRETATIONS

INFANTRY, bound in bristol board, 30c. CAVALRY, bound in leather, \$1.00  
INFANTRY, " " leather, - 75c. Revised Edition Just Issued.

## Manual of Guard Duty.

Approved by the War Department, and containing supplement giving latest modifications of Manual of Guard Duty, ordered by War Department, June 17, 1895.

Bound in bristol board, 25c.; bound in leather, 50c.

## NEW MANUAL OF ARMS.

The War Department has issued and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has published a new Manual of Arms for the Army in a small pamphlet, uniform with the Drill Regulations. It will be sent by mail prepaid for 10 cents.

Our extremely low price puts these indispensable hand-books for the soldier, within reach of all. Books sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

93-101 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton, New York.

## AMERICAN IMPROVED

## McINNES' ANTI-CORROSIVE AND ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS FOR BOTTOMS OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

In use by all the Principal Lines of European and American Steamers and Steam Yachts. It is the "fastest" coating for Ships or Yachts.

GEORGE N. CARDINER,

TELEPHONE CALL, 586 BROAD.

53 South Street, NEW YORK.

## The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

ASSETS, - - \$221,213,721.33.

Officers desiring insurance will please apply for rates and other information to the nearest Agency of the Company, or to Captain H. R. FREEMAN Supt. Maritime Dept., Company's Building, 32 Liberty Street, New York.

**FERRY'S**

There has never been a time when growers should guard against failure with more care. There has never been a time when Ferry's Seeds were more essential. They are always the best. For sale by leading dealers everywhere. Insist on having them.

**FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL**

is full of information for gardeners and planters. There will never be a better time than now to send for the 1897 edition. Free. D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

**SEEDS**

**ESTERBROOK'S**

STEEL PENS

Leading Numbers 14, 048, 128, 130, 135, 333, 161.  
For sale by all Stationers.  
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,  
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John Street New York

**RUST**

on Rifles, Guns and bright metal surfaces absolutely prevented by using FLANOCITIN. Used by the German Army and Navy. Supplement on application to Otto Goetze, 110 Broad St. N. Y.

## Improvements,

NUMBER

REAL IMPROVEMENTS, NOT CHANGES MERELY, DISTINGUISH

NUMBER

the

NEW MODELS

of the

**6 7**

## REMINGTON

STANDARD TYPEWRITER.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,  
327 Broadway, New York.

## Books on Photography

Fifty-six of them written to afford real help; interesting to the beginner and to the professor experimenting with the X-rays. All things photographic at interesting prices.

The Scovill & Adams Co. of New York

W. I. LINCOLN ADAMS, PRES.

Nos. 60 and 62 East 11th Street.

Send 35c. for a sample copy of The Photographic Times, containing about 100 handsome photographic illustrations.

## NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING &amp; DRY DOCK COMPANY.

WORKS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA. (On Hampton Roads.)

Equipped with a Simpson's Basin Dry Dock, capable of docking a vessel 600 feet long, drawing 25 feet of water at any stage of the tide. Repairs made promptly and at reasonable rates.

## SHIP AND ENGINE BUILDERS.

For Estimates and further particulars address.

C. B. ORCUTT, Pres't,

No. 1 Broadway, New York

## PENN MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Our policies embrace features specially adapted to officers of the Army and Navy. Send for information. No obligation imposed.



## A. J. Spalding &amp; Bros.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD OF

ATHLETIC SUPPLIES,

Bicycles, Bicycle Sundries and Sportsmen's Wear. Handsome Illustrated Catalogue sent free. New York. Philadelphia. Chicago.

## SCHOOLS.

WEST POINT, ANNAPOLIS AND DIRECT COMMISSION IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

## The BERKELEY SCHOOL.

820 15th Street, Washington, D. C.

Successfully prepares young men for the above and for all Universities and Scientific Schools. None of its students have failed. Seventeen (17) passed various examinations during the past year. Accommodations for non-resident pupils. Refers to prominent officers in both services. Terms and Circulars on application to CHARLES W. FISHER, B. S., Headmaster.

ACADEMY AT ST. VINCENT on the Hudson, N. Y. CITY. For Girls. Sisters of Charity. Location beautiful; grounds extensive. Academic and preparatory courses; art, music, languages. Mother Superior.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR LEHIGH AND ANY OTHER UNIVERSITY.  
Recommended by the President and all the professors of Lehigh University. References—Genl C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A. and Genl J. C. Tidball, U. S. A. W. Ulrich, Ph. D. Principal. Bethlehem, Pa.

CHELTEMHAM MILITARY ACADEMY,  
on the summit of the Cheltem Hills, 2 hours from New York; 4 hr. from Philadelphia. Represented by 30 grad's in six leading colleges and scientific schools. 25th year. Terms, \$600; no extra. Special arms to clerical men and to army and naval officers. JOHN C. RICE, Ph. D., Ogontz, Pa.

WOODSIDE SEMINARY.  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
City advantages for culture and study. EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.  
Miss Sara J. Smith, Prin., Hartford, Conn.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium.  
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal, Albany, N. Y.

## SHOES.

Seasonable Styles  
OF GREAT VARIETY IN EACH  
DEPARTMENT.

## ALEXANDER

6th Ave. and 23d Street,  
NEW YORK CITY.



**REMOVAL.****HATFIELD & SONS, Tailors and Importers,**HAVE REMOVED to LARGER and more ELEGANT  
apartments at**389 FIFTH AVENUE, N. E. Cor. of 36th St., NEW YORK.****GUN POWDER...****Military Powder of all grades  
and Gun-Cotton****Smokeless Powder for Shot Guns and Rifles****Sporting, Mining and Blasting Powder****E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.  
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.****Established 1857. AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS CO., Providence, R. I.**The following Vessels of the New Navy of the United States have the "PROVIDENCE" WINDLASSES.  

Battle Ships.	Armored Battle Ship.	Armored Cruisers.	Coast Defence Monitors.
Iowa.....11,000 tons	Texas.....6,300 tons	Brooklyn.....9,100 tons	Puritan.....6,050 tons
Massachusetts, 10,300 "	Practice Cruiser for	New York.....8,150 "	Miantonomoh.....3,990 "
Indiana.....10,300 "	Naval Cadets.	Maine.....6,540 "	Amphitrite.....3,990 "
	Bancroft.....8,500 tons		Monadnock.....3,990 "

The AMERICAN SHIP WINDLASS CO. is also building the Steam Windlasses for the Battle Ships "Kearsarge" and "Kentucky" now under construction. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address **FRANK S. MANTON, Agent.****E. A. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.**

Write us.

**300 Wabash Ave., Chicago,**Chicago Headquarters  
for Army Officers.**MILITARY OUTFITTERS**

CLOTHING and EQUIPMENTS. All that is New and Stylish.

**OEHM & CO.****ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITTERS****AND NATIONAL GUARD CONTRACTORS.****Baltimore, Md.****IMPROVED HOISTING ENGINES****FOR**PILE DRIVING, RAILROADS, BRIDGE  
BUILDING, COAL HOISTING AND  
BUILDING PURPOSES.**OVER 350 SIZES AND STYLES.**

Log Hauling by Steam and Suspension Cableways.

**W. A. CROOK & BROS. Co.**

117-123 Poinier Street,

**NEWARK, N. J.**

Salesrooms—143 Liberty Street, New York.

**"A TRUCE TO WAR**WHEN PLEASURES  
LIKE TO THIS  
ARE  
FOUND."**AN ACCEPTABLE OFFERING  
TO THE GOD OF WAR****SEAL OF  
NORTH CAROLINA  
PLUG-CUT  
SMOKING TOBACCO.**The undisputed leader of Plug-cut Smoking  
Tobaccos throughout the world.The Finest Sun-Cured Tobacco Grown  
in North Carolina.Granville County, North Carolina, is uni-  
versally noted for the sweet superior-flav-  
ored leaf produced there. When sun-cured  
this Tobacco is unsurpassed anywhere in  
the world. Tobacco, like liquor, improves  
with age, and by storing the sun-cured  
Granville County leaf for several years, we  
obtain the superior tobacco used in this cel-  
ebrated SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA  
PLUG-CUT. It is cut from the plug, and  
makes a cool, delicious smoke which will  
not bite the tongue.Beware of imitations. The original bears  
our firm's name.**MARBURG BROS., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.**  
The American Tobacco Co., Successor.**RICE & DUVAL,  
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,**

FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS.

**231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**

Opposite the Post Office.

**JOHN G. HAAS, Lancaster, Pa.,**

Well known to Army Officers for the past 20 years.

**UNIFORMS.****SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,  
MILITARY GOODS.****EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF . . . NEW REGULATION ARMY CAPS.**  
Army, Navy, National Guard, etc.**708 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, one door below 9th St.****BOYLAN M'F'C COMPANY, Ltd.****MILITARY CLOTHIERS,****84 Howard Street, - NEW YORK.****RIDABOCK & CO.**Established  
1847.**... MILITARY GOODS,****141 Grand St. (Near Broadway), New York.****REGULATION CAPS, EMBROIDERIES,  
EQUIPMENTS AND CLOTHING. . .**

NEW PRICE LIST READY.

**THE WARNOCK COMPANY,****304 Fifth Avenue, New York.****HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,**

Successors to HORSTMANN BROS. &amp; ALLIEN,

**734 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,****Army, Navy and National Guard Equipments.****NEW REGULATION CAP in several qualities. EMBROIDERED AND METAL COLLAR DEVICES.****THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.**Manufacture Black, Brown Prismatic and Smokeless Powders  
for the Army and Navy of the United States, and all descrip-  
tions of Sporting and Blasting Powder and Dynamite, Shot-Gun  
Cartridges, Black and Smokeless.**WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY**

.....SUCCESSOR TO.....

**Horstmann Brothers & Co.**

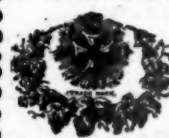
Established 1816

**-MILITARY EQUIPMENTS-****PHILADELPHIA**

Catalogues and Price Lists for all branches of the U. S. Service on application

**FOUNTAIN GROVE VINEYARD CO.****Santa Rosa, Cal.**Special Inducements to Army and Navy  
Officers, Clubs and Messes."SHERRY BITTERS" for Indigestion,  
Loss of Appetite, etc. An Excellent Tonic.

Foreign Offices: London, Eng., Glasgow, Scotland.

**Eastern Depot, 58 Vesey St., New York City.****NATIVE WINES****DIRECT****FROM OUR****OWN****VINEYARDS.****LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.****ALL KINDS****OF MILITARY****SPORTING AND****BLASTING POWDERS****MILITARY  
POWDERS****GUN COTTON AND****ELECTRICAL****BLASTING****APPARATUS**

SEND FOR CATALOG

NEW YORK  
PITTSBURGH  
NASHVILLEBALTIMORE  
NEW ORLEANS  
ST. LOUIS  
DENVERCHICAGO  
BUFFALO  
POTTSVILLE